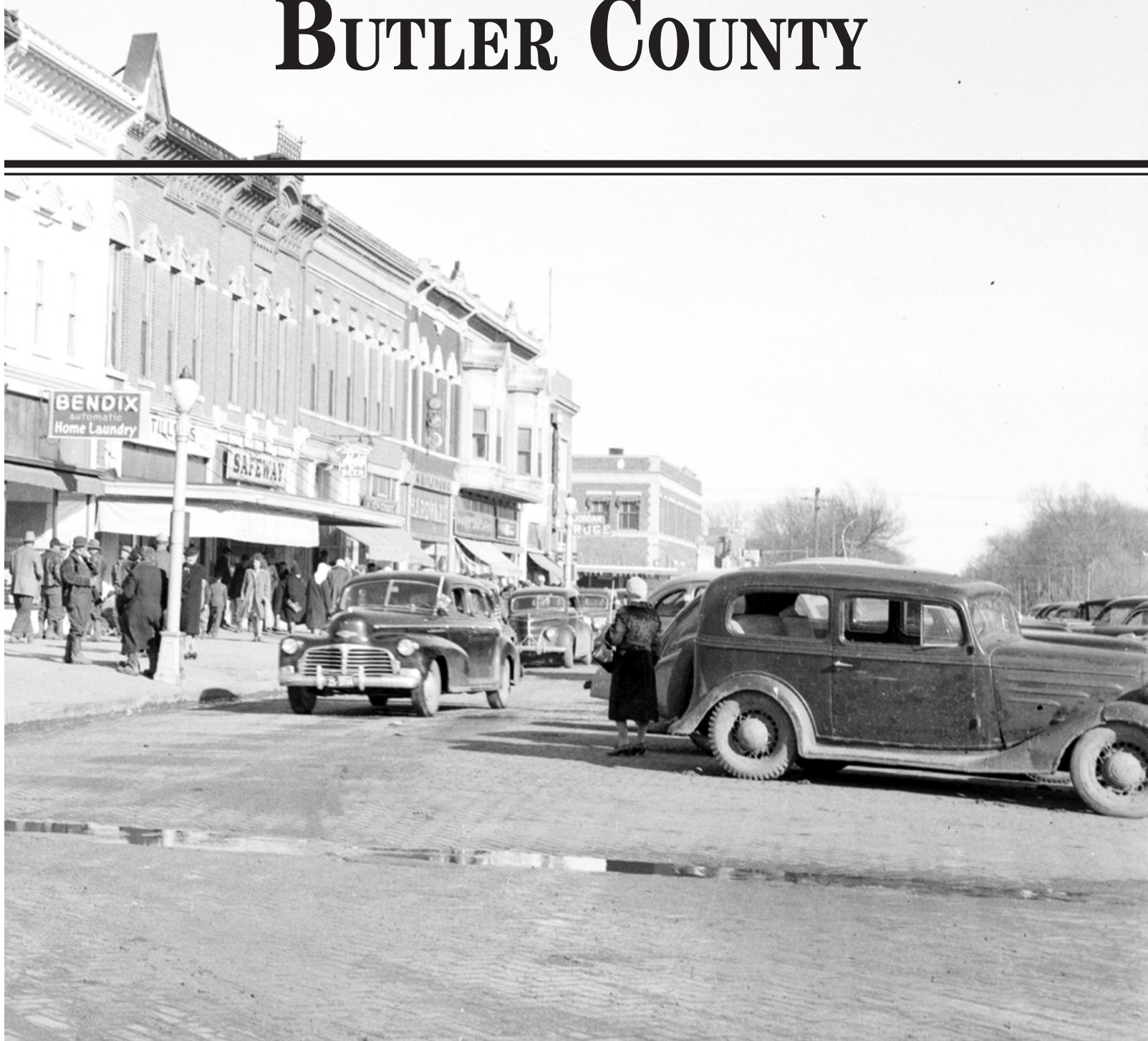# Historic Resources Survey

of

Butler County

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

OF

BUTLER COUNTY

Prepared for:

Nebraska State Historical Society

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May 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) contracted with Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) to conduct a Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory (NeHRSI) of Butler County. The survey was conducted in the fall of 2016 to document properties that possess historic or architectural significance. Prior to this survey, 435 properties in Butler County were identified and recorded in the NeHRSI. These properties were reevaluated as part of this project. In addition, 524 properties were newly identified and documented. A total of 959 properties were evaluated countywide and a total of 737 were included in the 2016 NeHRSI of Butler County.

Surveyed properties were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). A total of 108 individual properties and two historic districts in Butler County are recommended as potentially eligible for National Register designation.

Mead & Hunt would like to thank the following state and local organizations and individuals for assisting us with this study: Patrick Haynes, Jill Dolberg, and Bob Puschendorf of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office; the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society Archives and Library; Hruska Memorial Public Library in David City; Jean Hain and Kevin Meysenburg of the Boston Studio Project in David City; and Larry Pierce and Jim Reisdorff of the Butler County Historical Society in David City.

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HISTORIC OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

This historic overview provides a context in which to examine the various types of resources researched and documented in this survey. Where possible, the overview presents information about specific resources in Butler County. When a resource included in the survey is referenced in this overview, the Nebraska Historic Resources Survey and Inventory (NeHRSI) site number follows its reference in the text (e.g., BU00-001). These site numbers begin with an abbreviation of the county (BU for Butler) and a two-digit number referring to its location within the county. Each community has been assigned a number in alphabetical order (e.g., 01 indicates Abie). Rural properties are number 00. The last three digits refer to the specific building or structure (e.g., BU01-001 refers to the first property surveyed in Abie).

THE LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT OF EAST-CENTRAL NEBRASKA

East-central Nebraska consists primarily of cropland and pasture for raising livestock. The Platte River is a major landscape feature in this part of the state and defines the northern boundary of Butler County, which was established in 1868. Today the county is bordered by Saunders County to the east, Seward County to the south, Polk County to the west, and the Platte River to the north, with Platte and Colfax Counties located on the other side of the river. David City serves as the county seat.
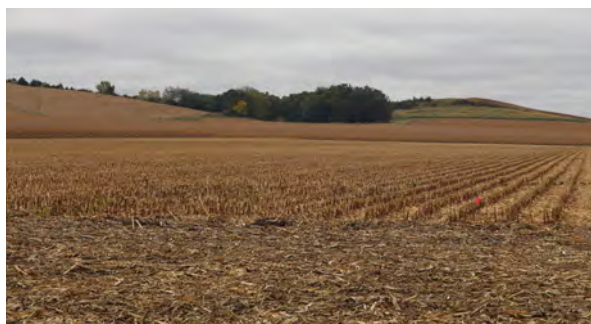
Farmland in central Butler County.

The majority of the county consists of gently rolling plains used for both crop raising and pasturing livestock; however, the northeast portion of the county is known for its rolling hills, which due to its dominant Czech heritage, were also referred to as the "Bohemian Alps." The Platte River served as a major landscape feature and a number of early trails followed it; however, aside from the early county seat of Savannah (now abandoned), no towns in Butler County were established immediately adjacent to the river, likely to avoid threats from flooding. The valley around the Big Blue River, in the southern portion of the county, supported the foundation of several towns in Butler County, including Surprise and Ulysses. A number of creeks, such as Skull Creek in the eastern portion of the county, Oak Creek in the southern portion, and Bone Creek in the central

portion, have facilitated both settlement and farming activities throughout the county. The Skull Creek Wildlife Management Area north of Abie and the Redtail State Wildlife Management Area east of Dwight both provide hunting and water recreation to residents and tourists.

BUTLER COUNTY

Prior to permanent Euro-American settlement of Butler County, the area was home to the Pawnee Tribe. At least three village sites have been identified within the county, but most appear to have been abandoned by the period of permanent Euro-American occupancy.[1] Beginning in 1818, the Pawnee agreed to a number of treaties that resulted in the cession of their lands and ultimate relocation to Oklahoma in 1875.[2] As part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the U.S. obtained the land that became Nebraska. In the 1840s Congress hired John C. Fremont to lead several expeditions into the west to explore and map the area. In 1842 Fremont and his team surveyed and mapped the Platte River within Butler County and throughout the state.[3] Soon after, several westward trails were established through the area, including the Mormon Trail and the Ox-bow Trail. As the population within the Nebraska Territory grew, Butler County's early boundary, which was slightly larger than the current boundary, was determined by the Territorial Legislature in 1856.[4]
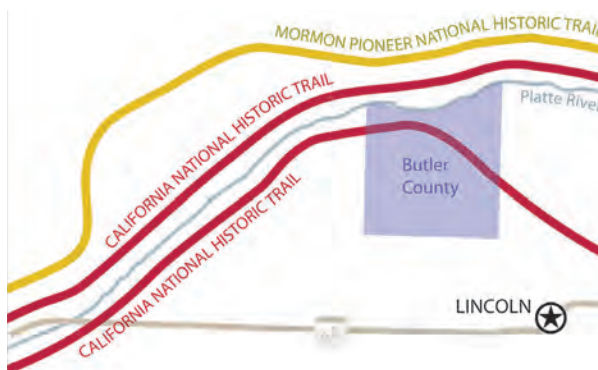
The NPS currently celebrates the Oxbow (also known as the California Trail) and Mormon Trails with their designations as National Trails (National Trails System Map, National Park Service, https://www.nps. gov/nts/maps.html).

Early European Settlement

A majority of early settlers chose river valleys to establish communities. In 1857 the first permanent Euro-American settlement, the Waverly Town Company, arrived in Skull Creek Valley, near present-day Linwood, although the company never platted the area and it was abandoned soon after. In 1859 David R. Gardner established a farmstead in the north-central portion of the county, which became known as Savannah. As the community slowly grew, Moses and Dick Shinn began operating what became known as "Shinn's Ferry" over the Platte River. By 1868 Butler County reached a population of 200 and was able to formally incorporate, with Savannah named the county seat.[5]

Post-incorporation saw a period of new settlement, largely due to European immigration, free land, and the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The mid-1800s was a period of mass European immigration to the United States. Those that could afford to do so moved west, where open farmland was available. The Homestead Act, signed in 1862 by President Abraham Lincoln, guaranteed free land for those who lived on and improved it for five years. As settlers took advantage of the Homestead Act, the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad facilitated mobility throughout Nebraska and the rest of the country. Between 1870 and 1876 the population of Butler County grew from 1,200 to over 4,600.[6] The increased population led to legislation moving the county seat from Savannah to "The East One-half of the Southwest Quarter and West One-half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 19, Township 15 North, Range 3, East of the Sixth Principal Meridian," which formally established David City (originally David's City) as the county seat.[7]

Between the late 1850s and the 1880s Butler County's population continued to increase due to the large number of settlers moving west. Some were Yankees from the east pulled by an interest in open land, while others were recent immigrants from Europe. Butler County's largest immigrant group were the Czechs, who generally came from Bohemia and Morovia, as well as other Midwest states such as Illinois and Wisconsin. By the

David City was designated the county seat in 1868 and quickly flourished. Seen here in 1907, the square around the courthouse quickly developed into a commercial center of the county (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

early 1900s more than 1,000 people of Czech descent lived in Butler County, particularly in the northeast quadrant, which became known as the "Bohemian Alps."[8] Several cities, such as Abie, Bruno, Linwood, and Nimberg, were originally established as Czech settlements. These cities were the center of Czech religious and social life within Butler County. The majority of Czechs in the county were Catholic, and established a central Catholic church in each community. The Czechs of Abie established the first Czech Catholic Church in Nebraska: Saints Peter and Paul Church in 1876 (nonextant). Catholic Czechs also established many cemeteries throughout the county, such as Nanebejzeti Panny Marie Hrbitov (Blessed May Assumption Cemetery, BU00-094)

The Brainard Z.C.B.J. Lodge (BU03-016) was constructed in 1917 and represents the influence that Czech immigrants had on the culture and communities of Butler County (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

outside of Dwight and the Cesko-Katolicky Hrbitov (Czech Catholic Cemetery, BU00-076) outside of Brainard.[9] In the late nineteenth century, after the communities were established, several fraternal organizations were founded. Within Abie, Bruno, and Brainard, Telovicna Jednota Sokols (Sokols), nationalistic gymnastic societies, were established, as well as the Czech Slavic Benevolent Society (C.S.P.S) and the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association (Z.C.B.J).[10] Several of these buildings remain throughout the county, such as the Z.C.B.J. Hall in Linwood (BU08-018, see sidebar). Although immigration to the county slowed by 1880, largely due to the lack of open farmland, the county's population increased steadily.[11] By 1900 the population of the county had increased to 15,703.[12] Butler County continues to have a large concentration of Czech descendants, with approximately 1,060 families as of 1996.[13]

Agriculture and Industry

Crop and livestock farming have been the primary economic activities in Butler County since settlement began in earnest in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The early principle crop was corn; however, this quickly diversified to include wheat and barley. Additionally, early settlers grew fruits and vegetables in their gardens. The expansion of the railroads allowed farmsteads to grow and become successful commercial endeavors in later years. During the 1870s and 1880s agriculture was hit hard by droughts and a grasshopper invasion, but the industry rebounded later in the decade, and farming continued to prosper throughout the latter decades of the nineteenth century.[14]

Historically, the terrain of Butler County provided excellent land for raising livestock. By 1870 the county had over $100,000 worth of livestock in horses, oxen, swine, and sheep; swine were the largest collection of livestock within the county, with cattle close behind. By the end of the nineteenth century more than 2,000 farms existed in the county, with at least two large livestock ranches outside of Dwight, founded by investors from the east coast. At least two "sale-barns," or barns constructed for the selling of livestock, were constructed in the early twentieth century in the

county. The first was located in David City (non-extant), and the second was constructed outside of Rising City by the Wallace family (BU00-249). Constructed of brick, the building included interior grain elevators, offices, and a billiards room for visiting investors.[15]

Swine comprised the largest type of livestock raised on Butler County farms, undated (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

Typical Butler County farmstead, undated (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

Like many places across the U.S., the Great Depression proved difficult for Butler County farmers. Between 1920 and 1930 farm prices dropped from $218 per acre to $142 per acre. Following World War II agriculture rebounded with the introduction of hybrid-types of corn and better irrigation processes, which increased production across the county. The flat terrain and soil, well-suited for the production of grains, has continued to sustain farming in the area, and agriculture is still the second-largest employer in the state.[16]

Industry in Butler County largely developed in association with agricultural processing. The county's railroad towns were involved in the shipping of agricultural goods and products, evidenced by properties along the lines such as grain elevators in Abie (BU01-035), Brainard (BU03-053), Dwight (BU06-023), Linwood (BU008-028), and Rising City (BU13-020); although not located along a railroad, the former town of Edholm also had grain elevators (BU00-011). Other cities had properties associated with different industries along their railroads lines, such as the lumber company in Ulysses (BU15-036). While the county generally relies on agriculture, there is at least one large-scale, modern, industrial food processing plant on the west side of David City.

NICHOLS ROUND BARN

Round barns are a rare barn type, and only one remains in Butler County (BU00-056). The John Nichols Round Barn is a 16-sided, frame barn constructed in 1911. It was designed by Nichols's nephew, William Nichols, from Iowa, who was familiar with the form. John chose the plan after seeing a round barn near Lincoln. During its construction the Butler County Press announced the barn could hold up to 200 tons of hay. Throughout the years the barn has been used for hay storage, an animal shelter, and social gatherings. An additional round outbuilding is located behind the barn, but research did not provide any further information on this building.

Nichols Round Barn (BU00-056) under construction, c.1911 (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

[Jim Reisdorff, "Barn 'in the round' 70 Years," *The Banner Press,* December 24, 1981]

View of the Farmer's Coop Grain Elevator (nonextant) in Brainard, built in 1915 (photo courtesy of the Boston Studio Project). This elevator was replaced by the current grain elevator (BU03-053) c.1950.

Transportation

Butler County has a rich transportation history, with several transcontinental networks traveling across the county, including early overland trails, railroads, and the Meridian Highway. From settlement to the present, these transportation corridors have helped shape the county.

Early settlers and pioneers moved through Nebraska by early trails. The most prominent within Butler County, the Mormon Trail, developed to transport members of the Church of Latter Day Saints from Illinois to Utah. A portion of the Mormon Trail followed the Platte River through the northern portion of Butler County.[17] The Ox-Bow Trail, also known as the California Trail, Mormon Road, or Old Fort Kearney Road, spanned from the northeast corner of the county to the northwest corner. It took its name from the unusual, round-about shape, which resembled an oxen yoke. Ruts of the Woodbury Cutoff, a portion of the Ox-Bow Trail remain near Brainard and were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.[18]

Another important component of the early transportation network was Shinn's Ferry. Pioneer Moses Shinn constructed the ferry across the Platte River in 1858 approximately 5 miles west of present-day Schuyler. The major trails in the area led to the ferry, which provided an important river crossing in the region. Not only did the ferry offer a link between Butler and Colfax Counties, but it

was an important element in travel from Omaha to Denver.[19] The Shinn Ferry became obsolete after the construction of a wooden bridge in 1871.[20] Today, a modern bridge crosses the Platte River south of Schuyler.

View of the National Register-listed Oxbow Trail (photo courtesy of NeSHPO).

Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries railroads played an essential part in the settlement of Butler County. The majority of towns, such as Loma, Bellwood, and Octavia, were established and developed in large part due to their proximity to the railroad. In 1869 the Union Pacific Railroad was granted 9,700 acres for construction of a spur line within Butler County. The Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroads were instrumental in bringing new settlers to the county during the early 1870s. Construction of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska started in Omaha in 1863 and was completed in 1867.[21] Though not a part of the transcontinental line, the Union Pacific spur went through the center of the county with stops in Loma, David City, and Rising City. In 1879 the Lincoln and Northwestern Railroad built a line from Lincoln to Columbus, through Ulysses, David City, and Bellwood. The line was completed in 1880 and soon leased to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.[22] By 1886 the Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley Railroad (later the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad) also established a line through the county. Many railroads then platted and sold off the additional land they acquired to incoming settlers, further driving town development.

The Union Pacific Railroad Depot in David City, seen here c.1905, was an important and central transportation hub (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

Railroad map of Butler County, 1915 (Nebraska State Railway Commission, "Map of Nebraska")

Prior to the twentieth century, Butler County, like most of Nebraska, had a largely undeveloped road network. The initial system of roads developed haphazardly during the mid-to-late nineteenth century based on routine travel and continuous use. Farmers moving crops to market formed pathways from rural areas into communities. In 1879 the Nebraska Legislature passed legislation reserving section lines as public roads and granting individual counties the authority to build and maintain them.[23] These section-line roads continue to be the primary road network in Butler County.

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, citizen organizations were formed to lobby local, state, and federal governments to cooperatively plan and construct roads. Although improvements were made to roads, Nebraska took an economical approach and often chose to retain its dirt roads instead of paving them. This practice was used in Butler County, and most of its roads remain dirt. In order to facilitate wagon and vehicular traf-

fic over the county's numerous creeks and small crossings, a number of small pony truss bridges were constructed, including across Skull Creek (BU00-286). Local commercial clubs, business associations, automobile clubs, and merchants often contributed labor and funds to bring major roads through their towns and improve roads in their area. The Meridian Road developed through one of these grassroots efforts, spurred by a national organization, and the section running through Nebraska was delineated in 1911 through the efforts of local citizens. Renamed the Meridian Highway in 1919, it was developed in the early twentieth century to become the primary north-south route through the central United States, running from Winnipeg, Canada, to Mexico City, Mexico. Within Butler County the Meridian Highway (BU00-109) runs through the northwestern corner of the county, south through Rising City, before turning west into Polk County.[24]

2016 view of Meridian Highway (BU00-109) in the northwest corner of Butler County.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Abie

Located in the east-central region of Butler County, the town of Abie was named for Abigail Stevens, the wife of the first postmaster and merchant, Charles Stevens. The original townsite was located approximately one mile north of the current location. The town was originally settled by Yankee and German settlers; however, 13 Czech families arrived in 1869.[25] By 1876 enough Czech settlers had gathered in Abie that they were able to send for a Czech minister from the old country. A parish was organized under the name Saints

Peter and Paul, which was the first Czech Catholic parish in the state. After the construction of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in 1887, the town gradually developed around its current site.[26]

By the early 1900s Abie had generally reached its present layout. A depot was constructed and Second Street grew to contain at least 20 businesses, including two general stores, two grain elevators, and a blacksmith shop. By 1912 it had grown large enough to construct the concrete block Abie City Hall and Fire Station (BU01-003), and a few years later the c.1920 red brick City Garage (BU01-00). In 1918 the second Saints Peter and Paul Church burned and the current red brick, Gothic Revival church was constructed (BU01-015). By the 1920s a bank was established (BU01-005) and a Sokol was organized in 1921. The large, red brick Sokol Auditorium (BU01-001) was constructed in 1923. Development in the 1930s mostly occurred at the periphery of the community, like the construction of a small service station (BU01-039. Although the railroad stopped service to Abie in 1962, the Abie Grain Company and grain elevators (BU01-036) remain in business as a center of commercial activity today.[27]

Streetscape view of Main Street in Abie, c.1917 (photo courtesy of the Nebraska State Historical Society).

Bellwood

Bellwood is located in the northwestern portion of the county. The land was originally settled in 1872 by Jesse D. Bell, a successful merchant from Woodhull, Illinois. In a period of six years he constructed a house and farm, as well as planting a number of deciduous trees, fruit trees, and shrubs. In 1879 the Lincoln and Northwestern Railroad

was surveying for a branch line from Lincoln to Columbus, and Bell offered the railroad free right-of-way through his land and $400 cash to build no other stations between David City and Columbus. The railroad accepted and constructed a depot in Bellwood the same year.[28]

In 1880 the town was surveyed and dedicated.[29] The town layout included a row of small park areas (BU02-032) along the main street, Broadway (later renamed Esplanade Street). The population peaked in 1920 at 434, and a number of thriving businesses were located near Esplanade Street, including a bank (BU02-010) and small frame commercial building (BU02-030).[30] Like many communities, Bellwood struggled between the 1920s and 1940s; however, the community experienced some minor development in the post-World War II (postwar) era. The large c.1965 United Methodist Church (BU02-022) was constructed, and a number of infill residences are located throughout the community from this time period.
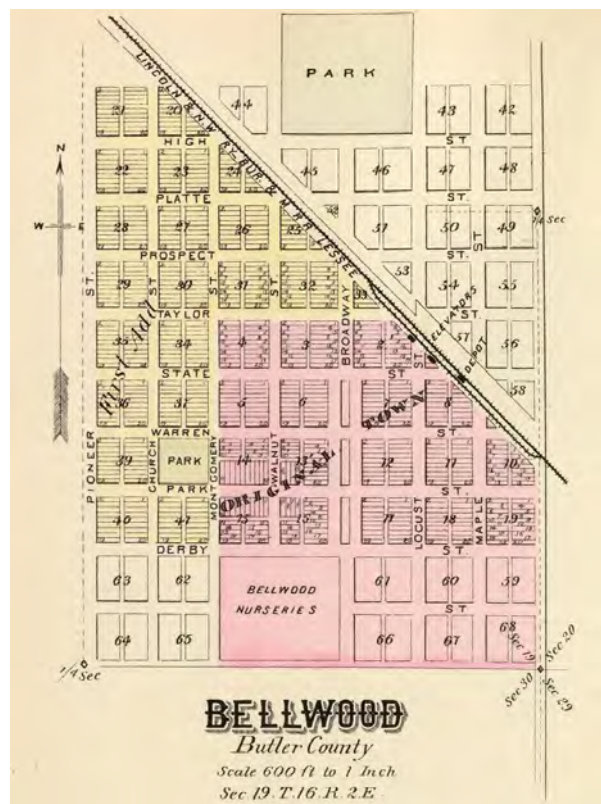
Plat map showing original layout of Bellwood, 1885 (courtesy of NeSHPO).

2016 view of the esplanade (BU02-032) that leads into Bellwood.

Brainard

Located in the east-central portion of the county, Brainard developed in response to the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. The area was surveyed in 1878 and named in honor of David Brainard, a well-known missionary to Native American tribes in New York. The commercial center began on Lincoln Street, and by 1890 had grown to include Madison Street. By the early 1880s the area attracted a large number of Czech settlers who established businesses and social institutions, including the Holy Trinity Catholic Church in 1883 (BU03-010). Through the early 1900s the town grew to contain several merchandise stores, a general store, saddlery, hotel, and funeral parlor (BU03-047).[31] The population peaked in the 1920s; however, there was little community development during the 1930s and 1940s, aside from the construction of the East Butler High School (BU03-049) in 1935. Some postwar development occurred within the downtown, including the construction of a new American Legion post (BU03-039) in 1954.[32]

The community experienced a small postwar boom due in part to the construction of a missile silo outside of town, which was constructed primarily by men from Brainard. In 1960 the Strategic Air Command, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Convair Astronautics constructed an Atlas missile silo approximately 2.5 miles east of Brainard. When completed in 1962 it was made up of two structures, the silo and the launch control center. The complex was later dismantled, but a large hill where the silo was constructed still remains along

the north side of U.S. Highway 92.[33] The community has continued to grow throughout the years, with a number of modern residential plats.

The Soukup and Petrzilka Tavern (BU03-019) was constructed in 1902 and served as an important local gathering place and business in Brainard, c.1903-1910 (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project)

The Atlas Missile Silo (BU00-100), 2.5 miles east of Brainard, under construction in 1961 (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

Bruno

The village of Bruno is located in the northeastern corner of the county. The town was platted in 1887 by the Pioneer Townsite Company while the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad was laying tracks through the area. The town was an early settlement for Czech immigrants, who

named the town after Brno, a capitol province in Bohemia. By 1888 the population had reached 150 and businesses consisted of a grain elevator, general merchandise store, and blacksmith shop. Although a large fire destroyed an entire block of businesses in 1896, the downtown was reconstructed to include a state bank (nonextant), general store (BU04-004), hardware store (BU04-011), and garage (BU04-009). Like many communities, Bruno struggled throughout the Great Depression and World War II. However, it experienced some expansion in the 1960s and 1970s. A majority of new development was located on the north and south sides of the town. To the south, a new school was constructed in the 1960s and the third incarnation of St. Anthony's Catholic Church (BU03-033) was constructed in the 1970s. To the north development is generally modern residential.[34]

Bruno's City Hall (BU04-002) was built in 1913 of concrete block construction after an 1896 fire destroyed much of the downtown area.

David City

Located at the center of Butler County, David City was founded in 1873 after legislation voted to move the county seat from Savannah to a central location within the county. The town was originally named David's City in honor of William David, an original owner of the land. The city was platted with a central courthouse square, and the first courthouse was constructed in 1873. The city flourished as several railroads extended along its western edge, including the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad; Chicago and Northwestern

Railroad; and two spurs of the Union Pacific Railroad. By 1890 the first courthouse had grown too small, and a new masonry courthouse was constructed (both are nonextant).[35]

The perimeter of the courthouse square filled in with new businesses between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The earliest buildings were located on the north and east side of the square and included the Myers-Lierle-Wolfe Block (BU05-058), which consists of seven buildings that were constructed between 1888 and 1903. The west side of the courthouse square developed a little later in the 1920s, when several commercial buildings and a post office (BU05-066) were constructed. As the largest city in the county, and the county seat, the city developed a

View of the Butler County Courthouse (nonextant) in David City, 1903 (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

2016 view of the Butler County Courthouse (BU05-071).

number of municipal amenities not available in other communities. In 1911 the first hospital was constructed (BU05-087) and served the community until the early 1970s, when a new facility was constructed on the south end of the city. In 1917 the city received funding to construct a Carnegie Library (BU05-057) just outside of the courthouse square.[36] In the late nineteenth century the Butler County Fairgrounds (BU05-209) were established at the northwest corner of the city and remains an important cultural event within the county.[37]

East side of courthouse square in David City, c.1903 (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

As the largest city in the county, David City has the greatest number of churches and schools. Several schools are located within the city, including the 1920s David City High School (BU05-197). At least four churches remain in David City, including the large St. Mary's Catholic Church complex (BU05-037), which includes a church, convent, rectory, and school.

Like most communities, David City struggled during the Great Depression and World War II. In response, the city supported both Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers. The Butler Fairgrounds served as a camp for Butler County CCC workers, who did soil erosion work throughout the county. WPA forces designed and constructed the Memorial Park and Memorial Auditorium (BU05-069 and BU05-047) within the municipal park at the south end of the city. During the postwar era the community grew. Many single-story and Ranch

houses were constructed, both within historic neighborhoods and along the periphery of the community. Modern commercial buildings began to fill in around the courthouse square, replacing buildings that were lost. In 1962 the city voted to demolish the 1890s courthouse and constructed a new one. Completed in 1964 for $325,000, the new courthouse (BU05-071) became the center of operations for the county government and reflected more modern design. Following the construction of the new courthouse, the city began a downtown redevelopment plan. A group of development specialists from Western Power and Gas Company, Northern Natural Gas Company, and local businessmen met to discuss renovating the historic block of businesses on the north side of the courthouse square. The project was considered successful and led to similar efforts on the east side of the square in 1971.[38] Other development within the city, although not connected to the downtown rehabilitation, included the first low-rent housing community for the elderly: Sunshine Court (BU05-210), a 60-unit housing complex completed on the west side of city in 1965. The city continues to grow, with modern development to the south and north along State Trunk Highway 15.

2016 view of St. Mary's Church (BU05-037) in David City.

Dwight

Dwight is located in the south-central portion of the county. Early pioneers settled in the area in the 1860s, and eventually sold their holdings to the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad in 1887. The town was platted and dedicated the same year. It was named for Dwight, Illinois, hometown of the first postmaster. By the early 1890s the town included a lumber yard, grain elevator, general store, blacksmith shop, and school. Maple Street was the established as the main street; however, due to several fires in the early 1900s only a few brick buildings are extant from that period (BU06-012 and BU06-013). Businesses later migrated to Second Street, including a two-story, red brick hotel (BU06-011). Throughout the 1910s and 1920s Dwight continued to flourish, reflected in the establishment of a market (BU06-007), bank (BU06-010), and Assumption Catholic Church and school (BU06-001, listed in the National Register). In 1931 Father Benedict Bauer, pastor of the Assumption Catholic Church, began to construct a central fountain, grottos, and a small shrine to the Virgin Mary. Although the town suffered a few postwar setbacks, such as the closing of the Catholic and public schools, a modern grade school was constructed in 1975 and is still in use today. The population has remained steady at approximately 230 and has resulted in modern residential development on the east and west sides of the community.[39]

View of Dwight c.1915 with the Commercial Hotel (BU06-011), Bank (BU06-010), and St. Mary's Assumption Catholic Church (BU06-001) visible near the center of the photograph (photo courtesy of Virtual Nebraska, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, http://www.casde.unl. edu/history/counties/butler/dwight/index.php0).

Garrison

Garrison is located approximately 7 miles southwest of David City in the central part of Butler County. The area was surveyed by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad and platted in 1871; however, the railroad did not reach the area until 1879. The town was named for William Lloyd Garrison, a pioneer leader of the anti-slavery movement. By 1886 the population had reached 175 and included 28 businesses, two doctors, a school, church, and parsonage. In 1909 a major fire swept through the downtown, destroying a majority of the businesses and the school. A new school (BU07-001) was constructed c.1915. Although the town has experienced a number of setbacks throughout the years, including the destruction of a portion of the business district and the closing of the post office in 1981, the community retains a grain elevator (BU07-004), central park area, and a number of early homes.[40]

The National Register-listed Assumption Catholic Church and Grottos (BU06-001) is an important site within Dwight. Here they are under construction in 1935 (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

The Garrison School (BU07-001) was constructed in 1915 and has since been converted into a residence, 1958 (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

Linwood

Linwood is located in the northeastern corner of the county. Although the area was the location of one of the first settlements in Butler County, it was not developed until the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad arrived in 1887. The town was named for the linwood trees that grew in the area, and experienced a boom from the railroad construction from the late nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. As the town prospered due to money from the railroad, it grew to include a depot, town hall, and bank (BU08-009). Czech settlement was a foundation of the community, and pioneers established a Catholic church (nonextant) and a Z.C.B.J. Hall (BU08-018). The population remained stable until the stock market crash in 1929 and the end of train service in the 1930s. A flood in the early 1960s destroyed homes and buildings within the central business district. The town retains a number of intact, early homes.[41]

Linwood depot, c.1890 (photo courtesy of Virtual Nebraska, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/butler/linwood/index.php).

Loma

Loma is located in the southeast corner of Butler County. The area was originally referred to as "Spur" and began as a pick-up stop for the Union Pacific Railroad for grain and farm produce. A land company purchased land on both sides of the track, and it was later sold to Alois Ruzicka, who parceled out the land. By the early 1900s the population had grown to 100 and included two grain elevators, a lumber yard, post office, hardware store (BU09-002), dance hall, and depot. In 1912 St. Luke's Catholic Church (BU09-005) was constructed. The grain elevators were destroyed in a fire in 1920, and the post office and hardware store closed

in the early 1960s. The town had a minor boom in 1994 when it was chosen as the location for the movie "To Wong Foo, Thanks for Everything! Julie Newmar," which led to the preservation of several buildings, including a tavern (BU09-004) and St. Luke's Catholic Church (BU09-005).[42] Although the railroad tracks have been removed at this location, the line has been converted into a bike path, the Oak Creek Trail, to serve this small enclave in rural Butler County.

2016 view of Loma's c.1900 hardware store (BU09-002).

Octavia

Octavia is located in the north-central portion of Butler County. The town was platted in 1887 by the Western Town Lot Company on the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad. The town was named for Octavia Speltz, the wife of prominent local farmer and businessman George Speltz. By 1888 the population had reached 125, with a post office, three general stores (including BU12-004), a hotel, depot, bank, and school. In 1922 the town was incorporated as a village.

In 1924 a new school building was constructed; it included both a grade and high school (BU12-006). The village thrived, peaking at 200 people, until 1942, when the railroad line was abandoned and removed. A historic church, the Octavia Community Church (BU12-005), and many early residences remain. Some modern development has occurred on the south side of the village.[43]

View of Octavia looking south along Dix Street, undated. The Octavia Community Church (BU12-005) and two c.1900 residences (BU12-017 and BU12-018) are visible from left to right.

Rising City

Rising City is located approximately 8 miles west of Garrison in the central part of Butler County. The area was settled in 1870 by Samuel Wright Rising and his sons Joseph and Albert, who established a post office in 1871. In 1878 the Omaha and Republic Valley Railroad purchased right-of-way from the Rising family, constructed the railroad, and platted the town. The town grew steadily through the 1890s, reaching a population of 610. By the 1910s the Meridian Highway was constructed through the city and around the same time a service station (BU13-020) was constructed at the corner of Maple and Main Streets. Unfortunately, a fire in 1923 decimated the downtown; the two-story concrete block commercial building (BU13-022) along Main Street is one of the few early commercial buildings that remain. A number of modern commercial buildings were constructed during the 1940s and 1950s, including a new post office (BU13-023). In the 1960s, in an effort to introduce new business to the town, a shopping center was erected along U.S. Highway 92. Also during this period, a modern church, St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church (BU13-032), was constructed along with residential development in the southwest corner of the town.[44]

The Rising City Depot, undated (photo courtesy of Virtual Nebraska, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/butler/risingcity/index.php).

Surprise

Surprise is located approximately 7 miles south of Rising City and is one of a few cities in Butler County that developed prior to the arrival of a railroad. The area was first settled by George Miller, who constructed a grist mill along the Big Blue River, which attracted others to settle in the area.

A post office was established in 1883 and village incorporation papers were filed in 1884. By 1887 the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri River arrived through the village, causing a boom in development. By 1900 the population reached 328 and a church, bank, hotel, and school were constructed. Throughout the early 1910s into the 1930s Surprise became a center for a large Chautauqua event in the county, which caused the development of the Chautauqua Park on the south side of the community (BU14-012, see sidebar).[45] A new high school was also constructed during this period at the north end of town (BU14-014) and a concrete block opera house (BU14-008) was constructed across the river from the park.

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s Surprise experienced a decline. The mill was closed and razed and train service was terminated. The community retains the high school, which has been converted to a residence and several historic residences.[46]

Surprise Chautauquas

Chautauqua was founded in New York in 1874 as a traveling, adult education movement offering lectures, discussions, and variety shows to rural communities. Due to the popularity of the event, many communities developed permanent spaces for annual Chautauqua events. The Surprise Chautauqua was organized in March 1913, and chose the land south of town as the designated park space. The area was south of the Big Blue River, with many deciduous trees and ponds. Throughout the next four months the area was graded and two simple concrete bridges with minimal City Beautiful details were constructed, and flowers planted. The first Chautauqua was held in August 1913 and was advertised as "Six Days of Instruction and Amusement." As the event continued through the years, attracting people from across the county, the land continued to be improved upon while it was used for Chautauqua events, which lasted until 1931.

[Cynthia Hutchins and Edwin Doehling, Nebraska's Surprise (N.p.: Pip Printing, 1992), 45-47.]

View of park where Chautauquas were held in Surprise beginning in 1913. The park area (BU14-012) used for the Chautauqua remains on the south side of Surprise today and includes remnants of the bridge pictured here (photo courtesy of Boston Studio Project).

2016 view of Surprise Park, where Chautauqua's were held beginning in 1913.

View of Main Street in Surprise, c.1900 (photo courtesy of Virtual Nebraska, University of Nebraska – Lincoln, http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/ butler/surprise/index.php).

Ulysses

Located in south-central Butler County, Ulysses is considered the oldest town in the county. Platted in 1868 and incorporated as a village in 1871, it was named for Ulysses S. Grant. In 1880 the Lincoln and Northwestern Railroad was constructed through the town, which coincided with Ulysses reaching its peak population of 700. Several industries related to the railroad developed, including grain elevators (nonextant, replaced with modern grain elevators and a lumber yard, BU15-036). In 1890 a major fire destroyed the frame buildings on the west side of the main square (along C Street), which were replaced by brick buildings that housed a hotel (BU15-004), drug store, and community hall (BU15-024). As the town continued to prosper, several large homes were constructed along the "main street" of Ulysses, C Street, including several Queen Annes (BU15-009 and BU15-010).

View of downtown Ulysses, c.1920 (photo courtesy of Virtual Nebraska, University of Nebraska – Lincoln, http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/butler/ ulysses/index.php).

While the population dropped to 300 in 1931, several projects by the WPA were completed, including the construction of a library (BU15-007) and school gym (BU15-014). Some modern development occurred in the southwest corner of the town, including the 1950s Immaculate Conception Church (BU15-58). Ulysses retains a large number of intact, historic houses, as well as several intact commercial buildings in its business district.[47]

Former Communities

Butler Country also features several former townsites that no longer support populations. Savannah, in the north-central portion of the county, was the original county seat, and at one time supported a church, general store, and county courthouse. It was abandoned in the 1870s when the county seat moved to David City. No buildings remain. Appleton was located west of Bruno, and infrastructure included a school, church, cemetery, and community center, all of which are still extant (BU00-004, BU-005, BU00-325, BU00-006); however the dance hall and school are no longer in use. Nimburg, located north of Abie, was established around 1887 when the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad went through the area. It was named for Nymburk, a Bohemian province. Infrastructure included a grain elevator, store, dance hall, and school, though only the grain elevator remains (BU00-024). Edholm was located north of Octavia and settled after the arrival of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. Infrastructure included a depot, grain elevators, general store, post office, and hardware store. Only two grain elevators (BU00-011) and the Edholm Valley Cemetery (BU00-243) remain in Edholm.[48]

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CHAPTER 2.
SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the methods used to conduct the survey and the results of the survey. The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) retained Mead & Hunt to identify and document significant historic and architectural properties within Butler County. Architectural historians from Mead & Hunt conducted a NeHRSI field survey in October 2016. The survey builds upon previous survey efforts undertaken by the NSHS. For more information on the NeHRSI, refer to Chapter 4.

SURVEY METHODS

Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to identify and document significant properties that appear to retain sufficient historic integrity to meet NeHRSI survey criteria within Butler County. Properties meeting survey criteria were evaluated to determine if they qualified as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register both individually and collectively as contributing properties within a potential historic district. This chapter highlights the results of the survey effort with a description of the types of historic properties within the survey area. Chapter 3 – Recommendations provides a discussion of properties that may qualify for National Register designation and other recommendations.

Survey Methodology

The purpose of a reconnaissance-level NeHRSI is to collect and provide data on properties of architectural and historical importance through research, evaluation, and documentation. Research is limited to a general review of the history of the development of the survey area. Properties that met NeHRSI survey criteria were identified and documented as outlined in the *Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory Manual* (2010 edition).

Survey Area and Research

The survey area included buildings, structures, sites, and objects within Butler County that are visible from the public right-of-way.

Architectural historians investigated published information about the history, culture, and settlement of Butler County and its communities at the following repositories: NSHS Archives and Library, Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO), Wisconsin Historical Society, Hruska Memorial Public Library, and the Butler County Historical Society.

Identification and Evaluation

The survey verified the location and evaluated the status of previously surveyed properties, and identified additional properties that qualify for inclusion in the NeHRSI. Properties that met

NeHRSI survey criteria were documented with photographs, a basic physical description, and geographic location that is plotted on a survey map and in a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database. The Mead & Hunt survey team examined the integrity and significance of each previously surveyed and newly identified property and its potential to qualify for listing in the National Register.

During the field survey, architectural historians from Mead & Hunt drove known public roads and streets in the county and identified properties that appeared to possess historic and architectural significance and retained historic integrity as outlined in the NeHRSI Manual. Generally, the NeHRSI Manual follows National Park Service (NPS) guidelines, which state that a property must:

- Be at least 50 years old, or less than 50 years in age but possess exceptional significance — following NeHRSI guidelines, properties that fell a few years outside the 50-year mark were included in the survey if they were significant or unusual property types, even though they did not possess exceptional significance.

- Be in its original location — generally, historical associations are absent when a property is moved from its original location.

- Retain its physical integrity — for a property to retain physical integrity, its present appearance must closely resemble its original appearance. Common alterations to buildings include the replacement of original features with modern ones (such as new windows or porches), the construction of additions, and the installation of modern siding materials. Historic siding materials include asphalt shingles and sheet rolls and asbestos shingles that have been applied during the historic period of the property or more than 50 years ago. Generally, asphalt siding was used prior to World War II and asbestos siding was popularized after World War II. For further discussion of historic siding materials, see the Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms. Properties that displayed many physical changes were excluded from the survey. Because urban residences are the most common property type within countywide building surveys, evaluation of houses followed a strict integrity standard. Due to the large number of these properties in the survey area, only properties that displayed architectural interest and retained a high degree of physical integrity were documented.

Generally, the survey team evaluated farmsteads and complexes of agricultural buildings and structures as a whole. If the primary building(s) of the farmstead did not retain integrity or was of modern construction, but the associated buildings retained integrity as a farmstead, then the complex was included in the survey. If the primary building(s) of the farmstead and the associated buildings did not retain integrity as a farmstead, then the complex was not included in the survey. Farmhouses, primary barns, or other large outbuildings that retained integrity and held potential individual significance were surveyed. The survey included abandoned properties that predate 1900, represent a rare or unusual property type, or exhibit regional construction methods or use of materials such log.

Mead & Hunt evaluated commercial buildings individually and as potential contributing components of a commercial historic district. In accordance with NeHRSI guidelines, an altered first-floor storefront alone did not eliminate a building from the survey. NeHRSI guidelines acknowledge that the first-floor storefronts of commercial buildings are often modernized. If a commercial building retained historic wall surfaces, cornices, and second-level window openings, it was generally included in the survey.

Documentation
Architectural historians documented properties that met the survey criteria as outlined in the *NeHRSI Manual* and recorded information gathered in the field into the NeHRSI database. Property locations were recorded on a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) county road and/or city map and in the database. Photographic documentation included a minimum of two

digital images for each surveyed property, with representative streetscape and landscape views to demonstrate notable features within the survey area. During the evaluation, the survey team related properties to historic contexts and property types developed by the NeSHPO and outlined in the *NeHRSI Manual*.

Property locations were digitized on-screen using an aerial image of the county and linked to attribute data. The image and data will be available to the NeSHPO. Individual properties such as bridges and residences were plotted as a point feature, while complexes of buildings and structures such as farmsteads and cemeteries were delineated with a polygon and linear properties, including highway segments. Surveyed resources within communities were delineated as polygons based on parcel boundaries.

Documentation products submitted to the NSHS included a survey report, digital survey images, digital GIS data layers, maps, a database, and research files.

Survey Limitations and Biases

Some properties in Butler County were not visible from the public right-of-way due to dense shelterbelts or deep setbacks. The survey team attempted to view these properties; however, only those properties visible from the public right-of-way and not obscured by other buildings, foliage, or other obstructions were documented during field survey. Obscured properties were identified on survey maps. Properties were evaluated largely on design and architectural features.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A property can be significant at the local, state, or national level. To qualify for listing in the National Register, properties generally must be at least 50 years old and possess historic significance and physical integrity.

To qualify for listing in the National Register, a property's significance must be demonstrated by one or more of the following criteria established by the NPS:

- *Criterion A* – Association with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- *Criterion B* – Association with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- *Criterion C* – Association with the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- *Criterion D* – Holds the potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

Cemeteries, birthplaces, grave sites, religious properties, moved buildings, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register. However, these properties may qualify if they fall into one of the following categories:

- Religious properties deriving significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- Moved properties that are significant for architectural value.
- Birthplaces or gravesites if there is no other appropriate site directly associated with a significant person's public life.
- Cemeteries that derive primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- Reconstructed buildings when built in a suitable environment.
- Commemorative properties with significant design, age, tradition, or symbolic value.
- Properties less than 50 years old that are of exceptional importance.

Integrity, meaning the ability of a property to convey its significance, is important in determining the eligibility of a property. A property's integrity must be evident through physical qualities, including:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

The Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms defines the seven elements of integrity. For more information on the National Register, refer to Chapter 4.

SURVEY RESULTS

The survey of Butler County evaluated 959 properties. The survey team evaluated 435 previously surveyed properties, including 11 resources listed in the National Register. Mead & Hunt did not resurvey 211 previously surveyed properties that exhibited poor integrity or were nonextant. In total, the survey team identified and documented 737 properties, including 524 newly surveyed properties and 213 properties that were resurveyed and met NeHRSI survey criteria. See Table 1 and Table 2 below for a summary of surveyed properties by each community and in rural areas.

Illustrated Discussion of Significant Historic Contexts

Identified properties are related to 13 historic contexts developed by the NeSHPO and listed in the *NeHRSI Manual*. Each historic context outlines a particular theme in Nebraska history and includes a list of associated property types found in Nebraska related to each theme. Historic contexts, including examples of properties documented under the main historic contexts in the survey, are presented below. Properties recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register are discussed in Chapter 3.

Agriculture

The agriculture context addresses property types related to food production, including crops and livestock. Within Butler County the survey results primarily identified farmsteads associated with this context. Farmsteads typically consisted of a farmhouse flanked by barns, garages, machine sheds, and other outbuildings. With the introduction of modern farming practices during the second half of the twentieth century, modern outbuildings and utility buildings, often constructed of metal, were commonly added to agricultural complexes. In some cases, farmsteads were located a distance from the public right-of-way or surrounded by dense shelterbelts, which may have precluded their evaluation and inclusion in the survey. Examples of agricultural properties include a barn (BU00-118) located near David City and a farmstead (BU00-278) near Dwight.

Barn near David City, BU00-118.

Farmstead near Dwight, BU00-278.

Association

Association relates to those social organizations that develop out of a mutual interest in science, trade, professions, sports, politics, and humanitarian efforts. Associations include fraternal and benevolent associations such as the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, or Rotary; trade organizations; special interest organizations;

educational organizations, such as the 4-H, YMCA, or Boy and Girl Scouts; political organizations; professional organizations; business organizations; or even collegiate fraternities and sororities. One example of the property type is the Catholic Workman's Hall (BU04-003) in Bruno.

Catholic Workman's Hall in Bruno, BU04-003.

Commerce

The historic context of commerce is concerned with the buying and selling of commodities that are transported from one place to another. Associated property types include stores that provide a variety of products or services and grain elevators. Commercial buildings are often one or two stories, and consist of brick or false-front frame structures. Commercial Vernacular was the dominant architectural style reflected in commercial buildings, although Butler County also has some boomtown, Victorian, and Period Revival examples. Numerous commercial properties were documented, such as a frame commercial building (BU02-030) in Bellwood and a two-story commercial block (BU13-022) in Rising City.

One-story frame commercial building with boomtown facade in Bellwood, BU02-030.

Two-story commercial building in Rising City, BU13-022.

Communication

The context for communication relates to the transfer of information from person to person or point to point. The Telephone Building (BU05-028) in David City was the only communications-related property identified in the survey.

The Telephone Building in David City, BU05-028.

Diversion

The diversion context relates to those activities designed for relaxation and amusement. Examples include the National Register-listed Surprise Opera House (BU14-008) and the Butler County Fairgrounds (BU05-209) in David City.

National Register-listed concrete block Surprise Opera House, BU14-008.

Entrance to the Butler County Fairgrounds in David City, BU05-209.

Education

The education context relates to the processes of teaching and learning. The survey identified public schools as related property types. Urban schools are typically one or two stories in height and of brick or frame construction. Rural schools are typically simple frame buildings with gable roofs and few architectural details; Butler County has several rural schools of brick construction. Examples of educational buildings documented during the survey include the District No. 73 School (BU00-112) near Dwight and a school (BU09-007) in the unincorporated community of Loma.

District No. 73 School near Dwight, BU00-112.

Ethnic Heritage

The context of ethnic heritage relates to buildings associated with the history of immigrants or persons having a common ethnic or racial identity. Related property types identified during the survey include churches, cemeteries, and meeting halls with a direct association with Czech immigrants in Butler County. Examples include the Z.C.B.J Hall (Czech Hall) in Brainard (BU03-016) and the Narodni Hrbitov (Czech National Cemetery) near Abie (BU00-027).

Z.C.B.J. Hall (Czech Hall) in Brainard, BU03-016.

Narodni Hrbitov (Czech National Cemetery) near Abie, BU00-027.

Government

The context of government includes public buildings used for governmental functions and services, such as administrative offices, courthouses, police and fire stations, and post offices. The City Hall in Brainard (BU03-020) and the Rising City Post Office (BU13-023) are examples of government-related properties.

City Hall in Brainard, BU03-020.

Post office in Rising City, BU13-023.

Processing Industry

Processing Industry relates to the processing of extracted industrial products. Examples of associated property types include mills, grain elevators, canneries, stockyards, bakeries, breweries, lumber yards, and concrete plants. Related properties include the Ulysses Lumber Company (BU15-036) and a grain elevator (BU06-023) in Dwight.

Ulysses Lumber Company complex, BU15-036.

Grain elevator in Dwight, BU06-023.

Religion

The context of religion relates to the institutionalized belief in, and practice of, faith. Related property types identified during the survey include individual churches, cemeteries, and complexes that generally consist of a church, clergy residence, school, and community hall. The churches identified in the survey were typically of frame or brick construction; some were modest vernacular buildings and others were large-scale examples with architectural styles ranging from Gothic Revival and Neo-Classical Revival to postwar examples.

Religious properties are not usually eligible for inclusion in the National Register unless the property derives its primary significance from architectural distinction or historical importance. Examples of religious properties recorded in the survey are the First Baptist Church (BU05-021) in David City and St. Joseph's Church (BU00-058) near Bellwood.

First Baptist Church in David City, BU05-021.

St. Joseph's Church near Bellwood, BU00-058.

Services

The services context pertains to primary support services provided by the government and also includes private professional services. Examples of associated property types include banks, public utility buildings, dams, hospitals, mortuaries, and restaurants. Examples of service-related properties include a bank in Linwood (BU08-009), the Rising City Water Tower (BU13-030), and a hospital in David City (BU05-087).

Hospital in David City, BU05-087.

Bank in Linwood, BU08-009.

Settlement/Architecture

The historic context of settlement pertains to the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. Residential properties are the primary property type associated with settlement in the survey area, and represent the largest pool of buildings surveyed. Vernacular forms with stylized architectural details generally characterize the residential properties within the survey area and were documented if they retained a high degree of integrity. Vernacular forms consist of functional, often simplistic, buildings and structures. Vernacular buildings do not exhibit high-style architecture in their design and are generally designed and constructed by local builders and not by trained architects. For definitions of architectural styles and terms, refer to the Glossary of Architectural Styles and Survey Terms. A description of the residential architectural styles found within the survey area is presented below.

Examples of front gable, side gable, gable ell, and prairie cube houses were found throughout the survey area functioning as farmhouses and residences in communities. These houses commonly have a symmetrical fenestration pattern and modest architectural details.

Front gable vernacular

Front gable houses are a common house type in the survey area, and generally are one to one-and-one-half stories, rectangular or square in plan, with a prominent front gable.

Water tower in Rising City, BU13-030.

Front gable house in Linwood, BU08-020.

Front gable house in Bruno, BU04-017.

Side gable vernacular

Side gable houses are relatively common in the survey area, and generally are one-and-one-half stories in height.

Side gable house in Garrison, BU07-004.

Side gable house in Brainard, BU03-038.

Gable ell

Gable ell-style houses are also found in the survey area. They are generally one-and-one-half stories and consist of two gabled wings that are perpendicular to each other in an "L" or "T" plan. The roof ridge of the front gable portion is typically higher than the adjacent wing.

Gable ell in Bellwood, BU02-023.

Gable ell in Linwood, BU08-017.

Prairie cube

A number of prairie cube houses were identified in the survey. Prairie cubes are typically a one-story, square house with a hip roof.

Prairie cube in Ulysses, BU15-045.

Prairie cube farmhouse near Octavia, BU00-145.

Queen Anne-style house in Ulysses, BU15-010.

Houses frequently exhibit a vernacular form with a mixture of elements borrowed from high-style architecture. The most common architectural styles featured in Butler County include Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Craftsman, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch.

Queen Anne

These houses date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and display frame construction with an irregular form. Details include decorative shingle work, porches with scroll-work and spindles, turrets, and a variety of wall materials.

American Foursquare

American Foursquare houses are generally two stories with boxy massing and a square plan. Architectural features typically include a hipped roof, often with a hipped dormer on one or more elevations, and a porch across the front facade.

American Foursquare residence near David City, BU00-140.

House in Rising City with Queen Anne stylistic influences, BU13-043.

American Foursquare near Garrison, BU00-200.

Craftsman-style bungalows

Houses constructed in this manner commonly exhibit low-pitched or sweeping gable roofs with exposed rafters, one-and-one-half stories, and wood, brick, or stucco exteriors. This building style was common during the 1920s and 1930s for both rural and urban residences.

Craftsman-style bungalow on farmstead near Rising City, BU00-220.

Craftsman-style bungalow in Ulysses, BU15-031.

Period Revival

Common Period Revival-style residences in Butler County include Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival. These styles were popular during the early decades of the twentieth century and reflect a variety of characteristics associated with the period revival movement.

House near Rising City with modest Neo-Classical Revival stylistic elements, BU00-253.

Colonial Revival house in David City, BU05-116.

Dutch Colonial Revival house in Rising City, BU13-005.

House with Tudor Revival stylistic elements in David City, BU05-198.

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional form was one of the earliest of the modern styles to develop in the postwar period. Loosely based on the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival style, Minimal Traditional homes typically have a side gable form with shallow eaves and a front gable entry vestibule. Minimal Traditional houses are typically small, unadorned, cottage-sized structures with either brick or wood exterior cladding.

Minimal Traditional house near Bellwood, BU00-165.

Minimal Traditional residence in David City, BU05-097.

Ranch

The Ranch form is typically asymmetrical and consists of one story with a low-pitched roof and wide eaves. Exterior walls are typically wood or brick, sometimes in combination. A garage is nearly always incorporated into the main mass of the house. The Ranch became the dominant house type from 1950 to 1970.

Ranch house in Brainard, BU03-037.

Ranch house in David City, BU05-113.

Transportation

Transportation relates to the carrying, moving, or conveying of materials and people from one place to another. Examples of associated property types include roads, gas and service stations, bridges, airports, and depots. Related properties include a service station (BU01-039) in Abie.

Former service station in Abie, BU01-039.

Pratt pony truss bridge near David City, BU00-311.

Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad Depot in Dwight, listed in the National Register, BU06-014.
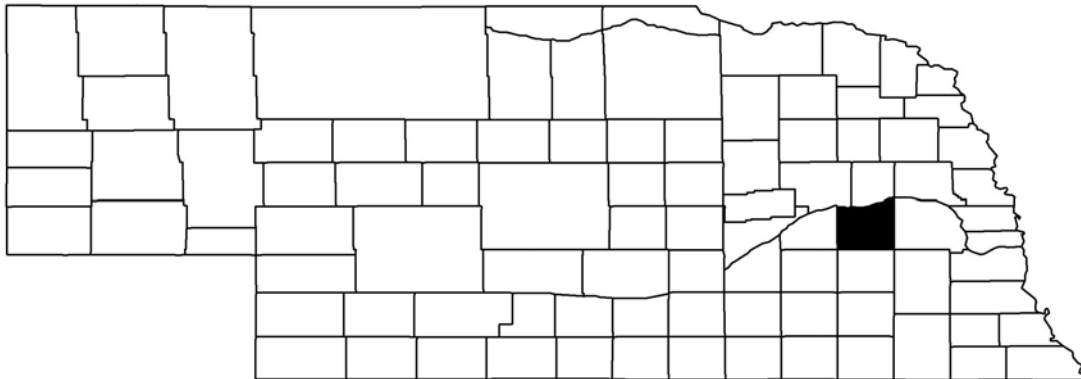
Figure 1. Map of Survey Area, Butler County, Nebraska.

Table 1. Numerical Summary of Survey Results

Total number of historic properties evaluated	959
Previously identified historic properties	435
Previously identified historic properties that have lost historic integrity or are nonextant	211
Previously identified historic properties with historic integrity	213
Newly identified properties with historic integrity	524
Total number of properties identified and documented	**737**

Table 2. Numerical Summary of Survey by Location

Location	Properties Surveyed
BU00 - Rural	263
BU01 - Abie	22
BU02 - Bellwood	21
BU03 - Brainard	46
BU04 - Bruno	38
BU05 - David City	174
BU06 - Dwight	29
BU07 - Garrison	8
BU08 - Linwood	13
BU09 - Loma	11
BU12 - Octavia	13
BU13 - Rising City	40
BU14 - Surprise	12
BU15 - Ulysses	47
Total	**737**

CHAPTER 3.
RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

One purpose of the survey of Butler County was to identify properties that may qualify for listing in the National Register. National Register listing is an honorific status given to properties that possess historic or architectural significance at the local, state, or national level.

Eleven properties in Butler County are currently listed in the National Register:

- Butler County District No. 10 School, BU00-013, listed in 2011

- Upper Oak Creek Descent Ruts of the Woodbury Cutoff, BU00-073, listed in 1992

- Clear Creek Bridge, BU00-083, listed in 1992

- Big Blue River Bridge, BU00-084, listed in 1992

- Chauncey Taylor House, BU05-012, listed in 1982

- David City Municipal Auditorium, BU05-047, listed in 2000

- David City Park, BU05-069, listed in 2000

- Thorpe's Opera House, BU05-056, listed in 1988

- St. Mary of the Assumption Catholic Church, School & Grottos, BU06-001, listed in 2008

- Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad Depot, BU06-014, listed in 1979

- Surprise Opera House, BU14-008, listed in 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of this survey, Mead & Hunt recommends 108 individual properties and two historic districts as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These properties retain good integrity and possess the characteristics and significance that may allow them to be listed in the National Register. During a reconnaissance-level survey, research efforts are limited and most properties are identified based solely on their architectural style and historic integrity. As a result, most properties are recommended for listing under *Criterion C: Architecture* and demonstrate a significant architectural style, property type, or method of construction. Some properties, such as religious or relocated properties, may also need to meet National Register Criteria Considerations to be eligible for listing. Additional intensive-level research on potentially eligible properties and review by the NeSHPO is necessary before a final decision is made on eligibility or in order to pursue National Register listing.

These recommendations are based on the condition of the properties during fieldwork activities, completed in the fall of 2016. Future demolition or exterior alterations, including revealing previously obscured storefronts, may impact future eligibility decisions.

Properties recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register are identified and illustrated below under their primary NeHRSI historic context. For a discussion of historic contexts, see Chapter 2 – Survey Methods and Results.

Agriculture

Farmstead near Octavia, BU00-029.

Barn near Octavia, BU00-030.

Round barns near Ulysses, BU00-056.

Farmstead near David City, BU00-120.

Leopold Hottovy Farmstead near Dwight, BU00-132

Barn near Bellwood, BU00-148.

Barn near David City, BU00-155.

Barn and Corn Crib near Bellwood, BU00-163.

Farmstead near Garrison, BU00-193.

Barn near Bellwood, BU00-171.

Barn near Rising City, BU00-211.

Farmstead near Octavia, BU00-175.

Barn near Rising City, BU00-216.

Barn near Garrison, BU00-178.

Farmstead near Rising City, BU00-220.

Farmstead near Rising City, BU00-227.

Barn near Dwight, BU00-240.

Farmstead near David City, BU00-232.

Livestock Sale Barn near Rising City, BU00-249.

Barn near Brainard, BU00-234.

Barn near Rising City, BU00-257.
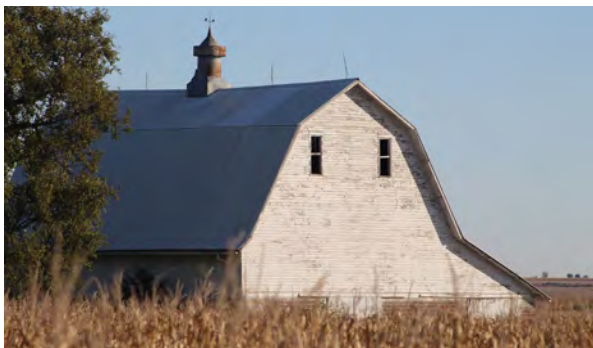
Barn near Dwight, BU00-239.

Barn near Dwight, BU00-265.

Farmstead near Garrison, BU00-280.

Farmstead near Loma, BU00-306.

Farmstead near Bruno, BU00-315.

Barn near David City, BU00-323.

Association

Abie Sokol Hall, BU01-001.

Brainard Z.C.B.J. (Czech) Hall, BU03-016.

Catholic Workman's Hall in Bruno, BU04-003.

Linwood Z.C.B.J. (Czech) Hall, BU08-018.

Commerce

Commercial Block in David City, BU05-058.

Hardware Store in Loma, BU09-002.

Commercial Building in David City, BU05-164.

Commercial Building in Loma, BU09-010.

Commercial Building in Octavia, BU12-004.

Commercial Building in Dwight, BU06-007.

W.A. Avery Building in Ulysses, BU15-023.

Commercial Building in Ulysses, BU15-027.

School outside of Garrison, BU00-181.

Diversion

Old Boston Photo Studio in David City, BU05-060.

Carnegie Library in David City, BU05-057.

Butler County Fairgrounds in David City, BU05-209.

Rising City Public School, BU13-044.

Education

Appleton School District 19, BU00-004.

Surprise School, BU14-014.

Ulysses High School Auditorium, BU15-014.

Ethnic Groups

Appleton Community Center, BU00-006.

Government

Abie City Hall, BU01-003.

Bruno City Hall, Fire Department, and Jail, BU04-002.

Bruno City Hall, Fire Department, and Jail, BU04-002.

David City Post Office, BU05-066.

Old Fire Hall in Dwight, BU06-012.

Processing Industry

Ulysses Lumber Company, BU15-036.

Religion

Presentation Church Complex near Octavia, BU00-037.

St. Francis Church complex near David City, BU00-045.

St. Joseph's Church and Parish Hall near Bellwood, BU00-058.

Saints Peter's and Paul's Catholic Church in Abie, BU01-015.

Saint Peter's Church Complex in Bellwood, BU02-018.

Holy Trinity Catholic Church and Rectory in Brainard, BU03-010 and BU03-011.

Holy Trinity Catholic Church and Rectory in Brainard, BU03-010 and BU03-011.

St. Luke's Catholic Church in Loma, BU09-005.

Saint Luke's United Methodist Church in David City, BU05-029.

First Methodist Episcopal Church in Ulysses, BU15-033.

First Congregational Church in David City, BU05-034.

Church of the Immaculate Conception in Ulysses, BU15-058.

Services

St. Mary's Catholic Church Complex in David City, BU05-037.

Bank in Abie, BU01-005.

Water Tower in Brainard, BU03-041.

Bruno Water Tower, BU04-046.

Hospital in David City, BU05-087.

Water Tower in David City, BU05-099.

Bank in Dwight, BU06-010.

Hotel in Dwight, BU06-011.

Water Tower in Ulysses, BU15-061.

Settlement Systems

Water Tower in Dwight, BU06-032.

Ditzler Farmhouse near Octavia, BU00-008.

Farmhouse near Bellwood, BU00-032.

Bank in Ulysses, BU15-004.

Jesse Bell House near Bellwood, BU00-033.

House in Abie, BU01-021.

House in Bellwood, BU02-003.

House in Bellwood, BU02-029.

House in Brainard, BU03-003.

House in Brainard, BU03-005.

House in David City, BU05-008.

House in David City, BU05-027.

House in David City, BU05-032.

House in David City, BU05-036.

House in David City, BU05-123.

House in David City, BU05-038.

House in David City, BU05-135.

House in David City, BU05-042.

House in David City, BU05-136.

House in David City, BU05-119.

House in David City, BU05-145.

Floyd F. Nichols House and Studio in David City, BU05-186.

House in Rising City, BU13-006.

Sunshine Court Housing Development, BU05-210.

House in Rising City, BU13-007.

House in Loma, BU09-006.

House in Rising City, BU13-018.

House in Rising City, BU13-003.

House in Surprise, BU14-007.

House in Ulysses, BU15-009.

House in Ulysses, BU15-012.

Transportation

Garage in Brainard, BU03-061.

David City Depot, BU05-062.

Ford Car Dealership in David City, BU05-070.

Proposed Historic Districts

Summary of Proposed Loma Historic District

The proposed Loma Historic District encompasses the entire unincorporated community of Loma, a small crossroads community in southeastern Butler County. The community is situated at the intersection of County Road W and County Road WX along the east side of the former Union Pacific Railroad corridor. The district consists of 11 contributing resources that include a variety of resource types that date from c.1900 to 1920. Contributing resources include a two-story concrete block house and four frame residences built between c.1900 and 1920, two c.1900 commercial buildings, a c.1900 tavern, a 1912 church and rectory, and c.1920 public school. The proposed district is potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture and Community Planning and Development as a grouping of buildings that collectively represent the development of an early-twentieth-century crossroads community in rural Nebraska.

Proposed Loma Historic District.

Proposed Loma Historic District.

Summary of Proposed David City Commercial Historic District

The proposed David City Commercial Historic District is generally situated between a railroad corridor to the north (immediately north of downtown), North 6th Street to the east, North 3rd Street to the west, and C Street to the south; the historic boundary would likely follow the alley within several blocks to exclude noncontributing residences and other noncontributing buildings. Contributing buildings within the district date to from 1888 to 1964 and feature stylistic influences of Victorian, commercial vernacular, Period Revival, and mid-twentieth-century architecture. The district includes the 1917 Carnegie Library, 1935 post office, banks that date to c.1910 and c.1955, c.1910 telephone building, 1917 Carnegie Library, several auto-related buildings that date to between c.1900 and c.1920, and the National Register-listed 1889 Thorpe Opera House. The majority of buildings are individual commercial buildings or commercial blocks that date to between 1888 and c.1950.

The 1964 Butler County Courthouse serves as the centerpiece of the historic district; although its aesthetic is more modern and austere than some earlier and more ornate buildings throughout the district, it serves as a bookend for the range of architectural styles represented within the district. It is also the third courthouse to stand at this location and architecturally represents the continuity of David City as the center of government in Butler County. The proposed historic district includes commercial, service, communication, education, and government-related resources that collectively represent the culture and lifeways of David City residents between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries.

The proposed David City Commercial Historic District is potentially eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as a collection of buildings that represent the evolution of popular architectural styles applied to public buildings between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The district possesses significance under Criterion A: Commerce for its role in facilitating business and commercial activity in David City and throughout Butler County between 1888 and 1967, which corresponds to the 50-year mark established by the National Park Service.

Proposed David City Commercial Historic District.

Proposed David City Commercial Historic District.

Future Study

The 2016 NeHRSI of Butler County identified historic topics and resource types that would benefit from further study. The following research and survey activities would help to interpret Butler County's unique history for local residents, the NSHS, and interested historians.

Intensive Research and Survey of Ethnic Architecture

The history of Butler County is closely tied to the immigrant groups, most notably the Czech, who settled here and established communities, churches, community gathering places, sokols, and farmsteads, and built private homes. The architectural legacy of this ethnic group is most evidenced in the ecclesiastical and community halls found throughout the county, with lettering in native languages, and adapted features such as castellated spires reminiscent of their European roots. Intensive research into how Czechs and other immigrant groups adapted their European architectural heritage to their homes, community halls, churches, and agricultural outbuildings in Butler County is recommended to assist in identifying the extent of these resources and developing a historic context.

Intensive Survey of Federal Work Relief-Related Resources

The reconnaissance survey identified several public buildings that were constructed under New Deal Programs, including an auditorium in Ulysses (BU15-014), post office in David City (BU05-066), and the David City Park (BU05-069) and Municipal Auditorium (BU05-047). During the Great Depression, federal work-relief programs, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Project Works Administration (PWA), and Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC), were responsible for the construction of a variety of resource types throughout Nebraska. Research also indicated that transmission lines and terraced agricultural land found throughout the county may be associated with one of these federal relief programs. An intensive survey of WPA, PWA, and CCC-related resources would assist in assessing the extent of work-relief efforts in Butler County and developing a historic context.

Agricultural Context

Butler County contains an extensive number of intact farmsteads and agricultural property types that collectively tell the story of the types of agricultural activities undertaken by Butler County residents over the past century and a half. The development of a historic context for agriculture would assist in identifying the important agricultural practices in the county and related extant property types.

Local Preservation Activities

Butler County has a significant amount of historic preservation potential. The continuing goal of historic preservation is to instill preservation as a community value and to consider the county's historic resources in future planning activities. The NSHS, together with the Butler County Historical Society and other local preservation advocates, can increase public education of the county and state's historic resources and preservation issues and initiate local preservation activities. Examples of activities include:

- Listing properties in the National Register
- Establishing locally designated landmarks and design guidelines
- Promoting Heritage Tourism
- Strengthening county and regional preservation by partnering with neighboring counties and communities on projects such as interpretive driving tours, oral histories, and other projects to heighten public awareness. For more information about the National Register and local preservation activities, see Chapter 4 – Preservation in Nebraska.

CHAPTER 4.
THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

INTRODUCTION

Throughout much of Nebraska's history, preservation was the province of dedicated individuals and organizations working alone in local communities. However, since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the governor of each state has been required to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to oversee preservation efforts. In Nebraska, the Director of the NSHS serves as SHPO. Staff of the NSHS Historic Preservation Division forms the NeSHPO.

The NeSHPO administers a wide range of preservation programs. The duties of the NeSHPO relating to programs called for by the National Historic Preservation Act include the following:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic resources survey.
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places program.
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments.
- Administering a federal tax incentives program for the preservation of historic buildings.
- Assisting federal agencies in their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their projects.
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal agencies.

What follows is a brief discussion of NeSHPO programs, followed with our contact information. Though described individually, it is important to note that NeSHPO programs often act in concert with other programs and should be considered elements of the NeSHPO mission and a part of the overall mission of the NSHS.

NEBRASKA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND INVENTORY (NeHRSI)

Originally called the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS), survey activity has been a part of the Nebraska State Historical Society since 1961. Surveys are typically conducted on a county-by-county basis or by individual cities. Information from these surveys and survey conducted by other government agencies and the public contribute to the statewide inventory of historic resources which currently stands at 73,000 documented sites, reflecting Nebraska's rich architectural and historic heritage. Surveys funded by the NeSHPO are conducted by researchers who drive every rural and urban public road in a county/city and record each property that meets certain historic requirements. Surveyors do not enter private property without permission. In addition to this fieldwork, surveyors research the area's history to better understand the region. Survey projects often include thematic or statewide subjects that may be unique to a certain location, such as a specific structure or type of industry.

The purpose of NeHRSI is to help local preservation advocates, elected officials, land-use planners, economic development coordinators, and tourism promoters understand the value of historic properties in their communities. Properties included in the survey have no use restrictions placed on them and survey inclusion does not require any type of special maintenance. Rather, the survey provides a foundation for identifying properties that may be worthy of preservation, promotion, and recognition within a community.

NeHRSI provides a basis for preservation and planning at all levels of government and for individual groups or citizens. The survey normally includes properties that convey a sense of architectural significance. When possible and known, NeHRSI also documents properties that have historical significance. The survey is not intended to be a comprehensive history of a county, but a detailed examination of historic properties. Additionally, as NeHRSI is in part federally funded, the NeSHPO must use federal guidelines when evaluating and identifying historic properties. The survey is not the end result, but a starting point for public planners and individuals who value their community's history.

The NeHRSI is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS. For more information, please contact the NeSHPO.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

One of the goals of NeHRSI is to help identify properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register. The National Register is our nation's official list of significant historic properties. Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register includes buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites that are significant in our history or prehistory. These properties and objects may reflect a historically significant pattern, event, person, architectural style, or archaeological site. National Register properties may be significant at the local, state, or national levels.

Properties need not be as historic as Fort Robinson or architecturally spectacular as the Nebraska State Capitol to be listed in the National Register. Local properties that retain their physical integrity and convey local historic significance may also be listed. It is important to note what listing a property in the National Register means, or perhaps more importantly, does not mean.

The National Register does not:
- Restrict, in any way, a private property owner's ability to alter, manage or dispose of a property.
- Require that properties be maintained, repaired, or restored.
- Invoke special zoning or local landmark designation.
- Allow the listing of an individual private property over an owner's objection.
- Allow the listing of a historic district over a majority of property owners' objections.

Listing a property on the National Register does:
- Provide prestigious recognition to significant properties.
- Encourage the preservation of historic properties.
- Provide information about historic properties for local and statewide planning purposes.
- Promote community development, tourism, and economic development.
- Provide basic eligibility for financial incentives, when available.

For more information, please contact the National Register Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

An important objective of the NeSHPO is to translate the federal preservation program, as embodied by the National Historic Preservation Act, to the local level. One element of this goal is to link local governments with a nationwide network of federal, state, and local organizations. One of the most effective tools for this purpose is the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. A CLG is a local government, either a county or municipal-

ity, that has adopted preservation as a priority. To become a CLG a local government must:

- Establish a preservation ordinance that includes protection for historic properties at a level the community decides is appropriate.

- Promote preservation education and outreach.

- Conduct and maintain some level of a historic building survey.

- Establish a mechanism to designate local landmarks.

- Create a preservation commission to oversee the preservation ordinance and the CLG program.

The advantages of achieving CLG status include:

- A CLG is eligible to receive matching funds from the NeSHPO that are unavailable to non-CLGs.

- Contributing buildings within local landmark districts may be eligible for preservation tax incentives without being listed in the National Register.

- Through the use of their landmark and survey programs, CLGs have an additional tool when considering planning, zoning, and land-use regulations relating to historic properties.

- CLGs have the ability to monitor and preserve structures that reflect the community's heritage.

- CLGs have access to a nationwide information network of local, state, federal, and private preservation institutions.

- Finally, a CLG through its ordinance and commission has a built-in mechanism to promote pride in, and understanding of, a community's history.

Certification of a local government for CLG status comes from the NeSHPO and the NPS, and there are general rules to follow. A community considering CLG status is given broad flexibility with those guidelines when structuring its CLG program. The emphasis of the CLG program is local management of historic properties with technical and grants assistance from the NeSHPO.

PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES

Since 1976 the Internal Revenue Code has contained provisions offering tax credits for the certified rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties. Historic properties are defined as those listed in the National Register, or as buildings that contribute to the significance of a National Register or Local Landmark historic district. An income-producing property may be a rental residential, office, commercial, or industrial property. Historic working barns or other agricultural outbuildings may also qualify.

A certified rehabilitation is one that conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The standards are a common sense approach to the adaptive reuse of historic buildings. It is important to remember that this program promotes the rehabilitation of historic properties so that they may be used to the benefit and enjoyment of the property owner and the community. The program is not necessarily intended to reconstruct or restore historic buildings to exact/original specifications.

The tax incentive program in Nebraska has been responsible for:

- Reinvesting millions of dollars for the preservation of historic buildings.

- Establishing thousands of low- and moderate-income housing units and upper-income units.

- Encouraging the adaptive reuse of previously under or unutilized historic properties in older downtown commercial areas.

- Helping to broaden the tax base.

- Giving real estate developers and city planners the incentive to consider projects in older, historic neighborhoods.

- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods.

Certification of the historic character of the income-producing property—usually by listing the property in the National Register—and certification of the historic rehabilitation is made by both the NeSHPO and the NPS. Before initiating any

activity for a project that anticipates the use of preservation tax credits, owners should contact the NeSHPO and a professional tax advisor, legal counsel, or appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office. For more information, please contact the Tax Incentive Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

NEBRASKA HISTORIC TAX CREDIT (NHTC)

In 2014 the Nebraska State Legislature passed the Nebraska Job Creation and Mainstreet Redevelopment Act. This program offers a total of $15 million in state historic preservation tax credits for each calendar year from 2015 to 2018. It is administered jointly by the NSHS and the Nebraska Department of Revenue. This program provides a twenty percent (20%) Nebraska tax credit for eligible expenditures made to rehabilitate, restore, or preserve historic buildings. This is a dollar-for-dollar reduction in state tax liability, which can be transferred with limitations. The minimum project investment must equal or exceed $25,000, with a maximum of $1 million in credits allowed per project.

To qualify, rehabilitation work must meet generally accepted preservation standards, and the historic property must be:
- Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or is in the process of nomination/listing;
- Located within a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or part of a pending district nomination/listing;
- Listed individually under a certified local preservation ordinance or is pending designation; or
- Located within a historic district designated under a certified local preservation ordinance or located within a district that is pending designation.

A historic property must NOT be:
- A detached, single-family residences.

For more information about NHTC, please contact the Tax Incentive Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

VALUATION INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) is a property tax incentive that assists in the preservation of Nebraska's historic buildings. Through the valuation preference, the assessed valuation of a historic property is frozen for eight years at the year rehabilitation started. The valuation then rises to its market level over a four-year period. To be eligible for this state tax incentive, a building must:
- Be a qualified historic structure, either by listing in the National Register or by local landmark designation through an approved local government ordinance.
- Be substantially rehabilitated, which means the project must be worth at least 25 percent of the property's base-year assessed value.
- Be rehabilitated in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

Buildings must be a qualified historic structure and the NeSHPO must approve the rehabilitation before construction work starts in order to qualify for the tax freeze benefits. The tax freeze benefits the owners of the historic properties and the community by:
- Providing a real economic incentive to rehabilitate historic buildings.
- Increasing the long-term tax base of a community.
- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- Encouraging the promotion, recognition, and designation of historic buildings.
- Allowing participation by local governments that enact approved historic preservation ordinances.

For more information about VIP, please contact the Tax Incentive Coordinator at the NeSHPO.

Federal Project Review

SSection 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties; develop and evaluate alternatives that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects their projects may have on historic properties; and afford the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on historic properties. The regulations that govern the Section 106 process, as it is known, also require that the federal agency consult with the NeSHPO when conducting these activities.

For example, if the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), via the Nebraska Department of Roads, contemplates construction of a new highway, the FHWA must contact the NeSHPO for assistance in determining whether any sites or structures located in the project area are listed or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. If properties that meet this criteria are found, the FHWA must consult with the NeSHPO to avoid or reduce any harm the highway might cause the property. Note that a property need not actually be listed in the National Register to be considered for protection, only to have been determined eligible for listing. This process is to take place early enough in the planning effort to allow for alternatives that would avoid adverse effects to historic properties.

It is important to note that public participation in this process is critical. The Section 106 process requires the federal agency to seek public input if adverse effects to historic properties are discovered through consultation with the NeSHPO. The NeSHPO examines information provided by the federal agency, the NeHRSI, and the National Register, although often the most useful information comes from public comments. Section 106 was included in the National Historic Preservation Act to protect locally significant historic properties from unwitting federal action. It is truly a law that gives the public a voice in an unwieldy bureaucratic system. For more information about Section 106 review, please contact the Review and Compliance Coordinator at the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office.

Public Outreach and Education

The primary function of the NeSHPO is to assist communities in preserving significant buildings, sites, and structures that convey a sense of community history. The most powerful tool available to the NeSHPO in this regard is public education. For this reason, NeSHPO staff spends considerable time conducting public meetings and workshops and disseminating information to the public. Additionally, NeSHPO staff is frequently looking for ways to assist teachers as they incorporate Nebraska's heritage into classroom lessons. Please visit our website at www.nebraskahistory.org for more information on NeSHPO public outreach and education.

The NeSHPO's goal is to assist local individuals, groups, and governments understand, promote, and preserve historic properties. The NeSHPO advocates not only the self-evident aesthetic advantages of historic preservation, but also the potential for preservation to help promote economic development, community planning, tourism, environmental sensitivity, and land-use planning.

The aforementioned descriptions are meant to orient the reader to the NeSHPO programs within the larger mission of the NSHS. As all NeSHPO programs originate from a common source—the National Historic Preservation Act—they work best when they work together, either in whole or in part. For the programs to function at all, they require the interest and participation of the people they are meant to serve: the public.

For more information about the NeSHPO or the programs discussed, call (402) 471-4787 or (800) 833-6747. Additional information is available at the Nebraska State Historical Society web page at http://www.nebraskahistory.org.

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Preservation Board

John Kay – Lincoln

Chris Lemke – Lincoln

Nicole Malone – Omaha

Betty Mapes – Merriman

Trevor Jones – Lincoln, Secretary

Tom Theissen – Pleasant Dale

Jinny Turman – Kearney

APPENDIX A.
LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

NeHRSI #	Name	Address	City
BU00-004	Appleton School, District 19	Rural	Octavia
BU00-005	Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Catholic Church Complex	Rural	Appleton
BU00-006	Appleton Community Center	Rural	Bruno
BU00-008	Farmstead	Rural	Octavia
BU00-010	School District No. 1	Rural	Octavia
BU00-011	Grain Elevators	Rural	Edholm
BU00-012	Farmstead	Rural	Octavia
BU00-014	Barn	Rural	Octavia
BU00-015	Richard Dawson Farmstead	Rural	Linwood
BU00-016	Farmstead	Rural	Octavia
BU00-024	House and Elevators at Nimburg	Rural	Abie
BU00-025	Farmhouse	Rural	Linwood
BU00-026	Hrbitov SV Petra A Pavla (Church Sites I, II)	Rural	Abie
BU00-027	Cesko-Narodni Hrbitov	Rural	Abie
BU00-029	Farmstead	Rural	Octavia
BU00-030	Barn	Rural	Octavia
BU00-032	Farmhouse	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-033	Jesse Bell House	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-037	Presentation Church Complex	Rural	Octavia
BU00-045	St. Francis Church Complex	Rural	David City
BU00-047	Farmstead	Rural	Bruno
BU00-048	Immanuel Lutheran Church	Rural	Garrison
BU00-056	Round Barns	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-058	St. Joseph's Church and Parish Hall	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-059	Farmstead	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-061	Burlington and Northern Depot	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-067	Farmhouse	Rural	David City
BU00-070	Knauber Cemetery	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-074	Czech National Cemetery	Rural	Bruno
BU00-075	Cesko-Narodni Hrbitov	Rural	Brainard
BU00-076	Cesko-Katolicky Hrbitov	Rural	Brainard
BU00-077	Brainard Cemetery	Rural	Brainard
BU00-078	Linwood Hill Cemetery	Rural	Linwood
BU00-079	St. Mary's Cemetery	Rural	Linwood
BU00-080	St. Anthony's Cemetery	Rural	Bruno

BU00-082	Hrbitov SV Lukase	Rural	Loma
BU00-094	Blessed Virgin Mary Assumption Cemetery	Rural	Dwight
BU00-096	Cesko-Narodni Hrbitov (Nimberg)	Rural	Nimburg
BU00-098	Holy Trinity Cemetery	Rural	Brainard
BU00-100	ICBM Atlas Missile Site	Rural	Dwight
BU00-101	Jet Aircraft Memorial	David City Municipal Airport	David City
BU00-102	Administration Building	David City Municipal Airport	David City
BU00-103	Rotating Beacon and Tower	David City Municipal Airport	David City
BU00-104	Single-"T" Hangar	David City Municipal Airport	David City
BU00-105	Single-"T" Hangar	David City Municipal Airport	David City
BU00-106	Hangar	David City Municipal Airport	David City
BU00-107	Single-"T" Hangar	David City Municipal Airport	David City
BU00-108	Single-"T" Hangar	David City Municipal Airport	David City
BU00-109	Meridian Highway	Rural	N/A
BU00-110	Bonger's Sky Ranch	Rural	David City
BU00-111	David City Cemetery	Rural	David City
BU00-112	District No. 73 School	Rural	Dwight
BU00-113	Barn	Rural	Brainard
BU00-114	Farmstead	Rural	Brainard
BU00-115	House	Rural	Brainard
BU00-116	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-117	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-118	Barn	Rural	David City
BU00-119	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-120	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-121	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-122	La Cross School District No. 8	Rural	David City
BU00-123	House	Rural	David City
BU00-124	St Mary's Cemetery	Rural	David City
BU00-125	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-126	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-127	Barn	Rural	Bruno
BU00-128	House	Rural	Bruno
BU00-129	Assumption Catholic Cemetery	Rural	Bruno
BU00-131	St. Francis Cemetery	Rural	David City
BU00-132	Leopold Hottovy Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-133	Union Cemetery	Rural	Dwight
BU00-134	Barn	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-135	Farmstead	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-136	St. Mary's Cemetery	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-137	Ulysses Township Cemetery	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-138	House	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-139	Semin Barn	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-140	House	Rural	David City
BU00-141	House	Rural	David City
BU00-142	Farmstead	Rural	David City

BU00-143	Farmhouse	Rural	Octavia
BU00-144	House	Rural	Octavia
BU00-145	Farmstead	Rural	Octavia
BU00-146	House	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-147	St. Joseph Cemetery	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-148	Barn	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-149	Midwest Prairie Barn	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-150	Farmstead	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-151	Corn crib	Rural	David City
BU00-152	Barn	Rural	David City
BU00-153	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-154	Farmhouse	Rural	David City
BU00-155	Barn	Rural	David City
BU00-156	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-157	Farmhouse	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-158	St. Joseph's Cemetery	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-159	Barn	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-160	Barn	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-161	Pleasant View Cemetery	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-162	Farmstead	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-163	Barn and Corn Crib	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-164	Farmstead	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-165	House	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-166	Farmstead	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-167	House	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-168	Barn	Rural	Octavia
BU00-169	Farmstead	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-170	St. Peter and Mary Catholic Cemetery	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-171	Farmstead	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-172	House	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-173	Farmstead	Rural	Octavia
BU00-174	Gothic arch barn	Rural	Octavia
BU00-175	Farmstead	Rural	Octavia
BU00-176	Barn	Rural	Octavia
BU00-177	Garrison Cemetery	Rural	Garrison
BU00-178	Farmstead	Rural	Garrison
BU00-179	Farmstead	Rural	Garrison
BU00-180	House	Rural	Garrison
BU00-181	Schoolhouse	Rural	Garrison
BU00-182	Grim Cemetery	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-183	Barn	Rural	Garrison
BU00-184	Farmstead	Rural	Garrison
BU00-185	Barn	Rural	David City
BU00-186	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-187	Barn	Rural	David City
BU00-188	House	Rural	Garrison
BU00-189	Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery	Rural	Garrison

BU00-190	House	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-191	Farmstead	Rural	Garrison
BU00-192	House	Rural	Garrison
BU00-193	Farm buildings	Rural	Garrison
BU00-194	Farmstead	Rural	Garrison
BU00-195	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-196	Barn	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-197	House	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-198	Barn	Rural	Garrison
BU00-199	Barn	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-200	House	Rural	Garrison
BU00-201	Barn	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-202	House	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-203	Farmstead	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-204	Faith Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery East	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-205	House	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-206	Barn	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-207	Farmstead	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-208	Corn Crib	Rural	David City
BU00-209	House	Rural	David City
BU00-210	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-211	Barn	Rural	Rising City
BU00-212	Barn	Rural	Rising City
BU00-213	Barn	Rural	Rising City
BU00-214	House	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-215	House	Rural	Rising City
BU00-216	Barn	Rural	Rising City
BU00-217	House	Rural	Surprise
BU00-218	Blue Valley Cemetery	Rural	Surprise
BU00-219	Farmstead	Rural	Surprise
BU00-220	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-221	Barn and Silo	Rural	Rising City
BU00-222	Farmstead	Rural	Surprise
BU00-223	Farmstead	Rural	Surprise
BU00-224	Barn	Rural	Surprise
BU00-225	Barn	Rural	Surprise
BU00-226	Faith Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery West	Rural	Surprise
BU00-227	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-228	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-229	House	Rural	Rising City
BU00-230	Pony Truss	Rural	Surprise
BU00-231	Farmstead	Rural	Octavia
BU00-232	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-233	Farmstead	Rural	Brainard
BU00-234	Farmstead	Rural	Brainard

BU00-235	Farmstead	Rural	Garrison
BU00-236	Farmstead	Rural	Garrison
BU00-237	Barn	Rural	Dwight
BU00-238	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-239	Barn	Rural	Dwight
BU00-240	Barn	Rural	Dwight
BU00-241	Barn	Rural	Dwight
BU00-242	Farmstead	Rural	Octavia
BU00-243	Edholm Valley Cemetery	Rural	Octavia
BU00-244	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-245	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-246	House	Rural	Rising City
BU00-247	House	Rural	Rising City
BU00-248	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-249	Farmstead & Livestock Sale Barn	Rural	Rising City
BU00-250	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-251	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-252	Fairview Cemetery	Rural	Rising City
BU00-253	House	Rural	Rising City
BU00-254	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-255	Pleasant Hill Cemetery	Rural	Garrison
BU00-256	Farmstead	Rural	Rising City
BU00-257	Barn	Rural	Rising City
BU00-258	Barn	Rural	Rising City
BU00-259	Barn	Rural	Garrison
BU00-260	Barns	Rural	Bruno
BU00-261	Farmstead	Rural	Brainard
BU00-262	Farmstead	Rural	Brainard
BU00-263	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-264	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-265	Livestock Barn	Rural	Dwight
BU00-266	Farmstead	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-267	House	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-268	Farmstead	Rural	Ulysses
BU00-269	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-270	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-271	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-272	Ware Cemetery	Rural	Dwight
BU00-273	Barn and Corncrib	Rural	David City
BU00-274	House	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-275	Farmstead	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-276	Barn	Rural	Bellwood
BU00-277	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-278	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-279	Cemetery	Rural	Surprise
BU00-280	Farmstead	Rural	Garrison
BU00-281	House	Rural	Surprise

BU00-282	Rising Sun Cemetery	Rural	Rising City
BU00-283	House	Rural	Linwood
BU00-284	Grain Elevator and Barn	Rural	Octavia
BU00-285	House	Rural	Octavia
BU00-286	Bridge	Rural	Linwood
BU00-287	Linwood Cemetery	Rural	Linwood
BU00-288	House	Rural	Abie
BU00-289	Corn Crib	Rural	David City
BU00-290	House	Rural	David City
BU00-291	Industrial Complex	Rural	David City
BU00-292	House	Rural	David City
BU00-293	Barn	Rural	Garrison
BU00-294	Farmstead	Rural	Garrison
BU00-295	House	Rural	Dwight
BU00-296	House	Rural	Dwight
BU00-297	House	Rural	Abie
BU00-298	House	Rural	Bruno
BU00-299	Houses	Rural	Octavia
BU00-300	Farmstead	Rural	Abie
BU00-301	House	Rural	Abie
BU00-302	House	Rural	Linwood
BU00-303	Farmstead	Rural	Brainard
BU00-304	Barn	Rural	Loma
BU00-305	Barn	Rural	Loma
BU00-306	Farmstead	Rural	Loma
BU00-307	Farmstead	Rural	Dwight
BU00-308	House	Rural	Dwight
BU00-309	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-310	School	Rural	David City
BU00-311	Pony Truss	Rural	David City
BU00-312	Farmstead	Rural	Abie
BU00-313	Farmstead	Rural	Brainard
BU00-314	Farmstead	Rural	Bruno
BU00-315	Farmstead	Rural	Bruno
BU00-316	Farmstead	Rural	Bruno
BU00-317	Farmstead	Rural	Brainard
BU00-318	Fricke Guenther Cemetery	Rural	Bruno
BU00-319	Farmstead	Rural	Bruno
BU00-320	House	Rural	Brainard
BU00-321	House	Rural	Brainard
BU00-322	Farmstead	Rural	Brainard
BU00-323	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU00-324	Farmstead	Rural	David City
BU01-001	Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Karel Jonas Sin (Sokol Hall)	East side Second St., between Oak St. and Ash St.	Abie
BU01-002	Old City Garage	West side Second St., between Oak St. and Ash St.	Abie

BU01-003	Abie City-Fire Hall	West side Second St., between Ash St. and Oak St.	Abie
BU01-005	Bank	Southwest corner Second St. and Elm St.	Abie
BU01-006	Commercial Building	West side Second St., between Oak St. and Elm St.	Abie
BU01-008	Commercial Building	West side Second St., between Oak St. and Elm St.	Abie
BU01-011	Czech House (Rectory)	North side Elm St., between Second St. and Third St.	Abie
BU01-014	Czech Cottage	Southeast corner Third St. and Maple St.	Abie
BU01-015	Kostel SV Petra A Pavla III (Church)	North side Maple St., between Second St. and Third St.	Abie
BU01-016	House	Southest corner Third St. and Maple St.	Abie
BU01-021	House	Northeast corner of Third St. and Ash St.	Abie
BU01-027	House	Northeast corner First St. and Elm St.	Abie
BU01-031	House	North side Elm St., between Second St. and Third St.	Abie
BU01-034	House	North side Ash St., between Second St. and Third St.	Abie
BU01-035	House	317 Elm St.	Abie
BU01-036	Grain Elevator Complex	West end of Oak St. at First St.	Abie
BU01-037	House	Southeast corner of Maple St. and Second St.	Abie
BU01-038	House	211 Second St.	Abie
BU01-039	Service Station	Southwest corner Oak St. and Highway Road	Abie
BU01-040	House	South side Oak St., between Highway Road and Third St.	Abie
BU01-041	House	South side Oak St., between Highway Road and Third St.	Abie
BU01-043	House	South side Maple St., between Highway Road and Third St.	Abie
BU02-003	House	Northeast corner State St. and Montgomery St.	Bellwood
BU02-004	House	518 Montgomery St.	Bellwood
BU02-010	Bank	Northwest corner State St. and Esplanade St.	Bellwood
BU02-014	House	206 Esplanade St.	Bellwood
BU02-017	Bellwood Cemetery	West side of Bellwood at Road 41 1/2 and Road G	Bellwood
BU02-018	Saint Peter's Church Complex	Southeast corner E. Derby St. and Esplanade St.	Bellwood
BU02-019	House	106 Esplanade St.	Bellwood
BU02-020	House	207 Esplanade St.	Bellwood
BU02-021	House	712 Derby St.	Bellwood
BU02-022	United Methodist Church	606 Warren St.	Bellwood
BU02-023	House	506 Warren St.	Bellwood
BU02-024	House	417 Warren St.	Bellwood

BU02-025	Grain elevator	North side State St. at Locust St.	Bellwood
BU02-026	House	SEC of Pioneer St. and High St.	Bellwood
BU02-027	House	Southeast corner Prospect St. and Montgomery St.	Bellwood
BU02-028	House	511 Walnut St.	Bellwood
BU02-029	House	804 Walnut St.	Bellwood
BU02-030	Commercial	520 Esplanade St.	Bellwood
BU02-031	Auto garage	411 Esplanade St.	Bellwood
BU02-032	Boulevard Park	Esplanade St., between Derby St. and State St.	Bellwood
BU02-033	Commercial building	Southeast corner Esplanade St. and State St.	Bellwood
BU03-002	House	Northwest corner S. Lincoln St. and Barbara St.	Brainard
BU03-003	House	304 S. Lincoln St.	Brainard
BU03-005	House	116 S. Lincoln St.	Brainard
BU03-010	Holy Trinity Catholic Church II	Northeast corner of N. Madison St. and Brainard St.	Brainard
BU03-011	Holy Trinity Church Rectory	623 N. Madison St.	Brainard
BU03-013	Kobonik House	Southwest corner Benton St. and N. Madison St.	Brainard
BU03-014	United Methodist Church	Northeast corner N. Madison St and Jackson St.	Brainard
BU03-016	Z.C.B.J. Hall (Czech Hall)	Southeast corner Jefferson St. and N. Madison St.	Brainard
BU03-017	House	West side N. Madison St., between Jefferson St. and Washington St.	Brainard
BU03-018	House	305 Jefferson St.	Brainard
BU03-019	Soukup and Petrzilka Tavern	South side Washington St., between N. Madison St. and N. Lincoln St.	Brainard
BU03-020	Brainard City Hall	South side Washington St., between N. Madison St. and N. Lincoln St.	Brainard
BU03-021	Brainard Clipper Building	South side Washington St., between N. Madison St. and N. Lincoln St.	Brainard
BU03-022	Commercial Building	East side of S. Madison St., between Hamilton St. and Adams St.	Brainard
BU03-030	House	224 Cleveland St.	Brainard
BU03-031	House	212 Cleveland St.	Brainard
BU03-032	House	Northwest corner of Cleveland St. and Hamilton St.	Brainard
BU03-033	Barn	West side Cleveland St., between Jefferson St. and Washington St.	Brainard
BU03-034	School	3041 Cleveland St.	Brainard
BU03-035	House	North side of Logan St. at railroad tracks	Brainard
BU03-036	Garage	Southwest corner E. Benton St. and N. Lincoln St.	Brainard
BU03-037	House	512 N. Madison St.	Brainard
BU03-038	House	West side N. Madison St., between Benton St. and Jackon St.	Brainard

BU03-039	Veterans Memorial Building	Northeast corner of Washington St. and N. Madison St.	Brainard
BU03-040	Commercial Block	South side Washington St., between N. Madison St. and N. Lincoln St.	Brainard
BU03-041	Water Tower and Utility Building	North side of Washington St., between N. Madison and N. Lincoln Sts.	Brainard
BU03-042	Commercial Building	East side of N. Madison St., between Washington St. and Hamilton St.	Brainard
BU03-043	Commercial Building	117 N. Madison St.	Brainard
BU03-044	Commercial Building	115 N. Madison St.	Brainard
BU03-045	Commercial Building	East side of N. Madison St., between Washington St. and Hamilton St.	Brainard
BU03-046	Auto Garage	East side N. Madison St., between Washington St. and Hamilton St.	Brainard
BU03-047	Holesovsky Mortuary Complex	116 N. Madison St.	Brainard
BU03-048	Commercial Building	West side of N. Madison St., between Washington St. and Hamilton St.	Brainard
BU03-049	Public School	West side of N. Madison St., between Adams and Lowell St.	Brainard
BU03-050	House	Southeast corner of N. Madison St. and Lowell St.	Brainard
BU03-051	House	East side S. Madison St., between Oak St. and Barbara St.	Brainard
BU03-052	House	503 S. Madison St.	Brainard
BU03-053	Grain Elevator	East end of Adams St. at railroad tracks	Brainard
BU03-054	House	308 N. Lincoln St.	Brainard
BU03-055	House	Northwest corner of N. Lincoln St. and Jackson St.	Brainard
BU03-056	House	West side of N. Lincoln St., between Benton St. and Jackson St.	Brainard
BU03-057	House	North end of Old Park Road	Brainard
BU03-058	House	111 N. Garfield St.	Brainard
BU03-059	House	119 S. Garfield St.	Brainard
BU03-060	Utility Building	North side Hamilton St., between Madison and Garfield Sts.	Brainard
BU03-061	Garage	Northside of Hamilton St., between Madison St. and Lincoln St.	Brainard
BU04-002	Bruno City Hall and Fire Department	104 2nd St.	Bruno
BU04-003	Catholic Workman's Hall (Czech)	East side of Pine St., between 4th St. and 3rd St.	Bruno
BU04-004	A. P. Tacek Building	Southeast corner of Pine St. and 2nd St.	Bruno
BU04-005	House	202 Oak St.	Bruno
BU04-008	Commercial Building	North side 2nd St., between Elm St. and Pine St.	Bruno
BU04-009	Auto Garage	Northeast corner 2nd St. and Pine St.	Bruno

BU04-011	Commercial Building	South side of 2nd St., between Pine St. and Elm St.	Bruno
BU04-012	Commercial Buildings	Southside of 2nd St., between Pine St. and Elm St.	Bruno
BU04-013	Commercial Building	207 2nd St.	Bruno
BU04-014	Commercial Building	203 2nd St.	Bruno
BU04-016	House	103 Elm St.	Bruno
BU04-017	House	West side Elm St., between 2nd St. and Fremont St.	Bruno
BU04-019	House	205 Elm St.	Bruno
BU04-021	House	Northwest corner 3rd St. and Elm St.	Bruno
BU04-022	House	301 Elm St.	Bruno
BU04-023	House	402 Elm St.	Bruno
BU04-024	House	306 Pine St.	Bruno
BU04-025	House	West side Pine St., between 2nd St. and 3rd St.	Bruno
BU04-026	House	Northeast corner of Ash St. and County Road 37	Bruno
BU04-028	House	East side Ash St., between 4th St. and 5th St.	Bruno
BU04-029	House	401 Ash St.	Bruno
BU04-033	St. Anthony's Catholic Church III & Meeting Hall	Northwest corner of 5th St. and Pine St.	Bruno
BU04-034	House	105 Beech St.	Bruno
BU04-035	House	405 Pine St.	Bellwood
BU04-036	House	Northwest corner of Pine St. and 4th St.	Bruno
BU04-037	House	Southwest corner of Oak and 3rd Sts.	Bruno
BU04-038	House	West side Oak St., between 3rd St. and 4th St.	Bruno
BU04-039	House	307 Oak St.	Bruno
BU04-040	House	Southwest corner of Oak St. and 4th St.	Bruno
BU04-041	House	407 Oak St.	Bruno
BU04-042	House	501 Oak St.	Bruno
BU04-043	House	SEC Ash St. and 5th St.	Bruno
BU04-044	House	407 Ash St.	Bruno
BU04-045	House	Southeast corner of Ash St. and 4th St.	Bruno
BU04-046	Water Tower	South side of 3rd Street, between Elm and Pine Streets	Bruno
BU04-047	House	302 Ash St.	Bruno
BU04-048	Bruno Co-op Association Grain Elevator	Northwest corner of Plum St. and Fremont St.	Bruno
BU04-049	House	105 Railroad St.	Bruno
BU05-003	House	984 E. E St.	David City
BU05-008	House	882 E. H St.	David City
BU05-010	House	895 E. C St.	David City
BU05-011	House	662 N. 4th St.	David City

BU05-014	House	875 N. 4TH	David City
BU05-015	House	951 N. 4TH	David City
BU05-020	House	110 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-021	First Baptist Church	Southwest corner N. 7th St. and E. E St.	David City
BU05-022	Perkins, Benjamin O Sr., House	Northwest corner N. 7th St. and E. E St.	David City
BU05-024	House	1365 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-025	House	1092 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-027	House	611 E. G St.	David City
BU05-028	Telephone Building	597 E. E St.	David City
BU05-029	St. Luke's United Methodist Church	Northeast corner of E. D St. and N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-032	House	285 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-034	1st Congregational Church	Southeast corner of N 5th St. and E. G St.	David City
BU05-036	House	Northwest corner corner of E. 5th and N. I Sts.	David City
BU05-037	St. Mary's Catholic Church Complex	Northeast corner of N. 5th St. and E. I St.	David City
BU05-038	House	296 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-042	House	989 N. 3rd St.	David City
BU05-044	House	144 S. 3rd St.	David City
BU05-045	House	280 S. 5th St.	David City
BU05-051	Commercial Building	530 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-052	Commercial Building	426-486 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-053	Commercial Block	East side of N. 5th St., between E. E St. and E. D St.	David City
BU05-054	Bank	Northeast corner of N. 5th St. and E. D St.	David City
BU05-057	David City Carnegie Library	360 E. E St.	David City
BU05-058	T.B. Myers - Wolfe Building Commercial Block	404 1/2 - 420 E. E St.	David City
BU05-060	Old Boston Photo Studio (commercial building)	539 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-062	Burlington Northern Depot	North side E. D St. at railroad tracks	David City
BU05-064	Brick Streets	Courthouse Square	David City
BU05-065	Gas Station	Near northeast corner of N. 4th St. and E. O St.	David City
BU05-066	David City Post Office	411 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-070	Ford Car Dealership	312 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-071	Butler County Courthouse	W. side of N. 5th St., between E. D St. and E. E St.	David City
BU05-072	Wolfe Building; Knights of Columbus Building; First National Bank	517 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-073	House	270 N. 11th St.	David City
BU05-074	House	481 N. 12th St.	David City
BU05-075	House	West side of N. 12th St., between E. E St. and E. D St.	David City

BU05-076	House	Southeast corner of N. 12th and E. D St.	David City
BU05-077	House	669 N. 10th St.	David City
BU05-078	House	592 N. 10th St.	David City
BU05-079	House	460 N. 10th St.	David City
BU05-080	House	979 E. D St.	David City
BU05-081	House	353 N. 10th St.	David City
BU05-082	House	208 N. 10th St.	David City
BU05-083	House	155 N. 10th St.	David City
BU05-084	House	1324 E. A St.	David City
BU05-085	Bridge	East end of A St., at city limits	David City
BU05-086	House	Northwest corner E. C St. and N. 11th St.	David City
BU05-087	Hospital	Southeast corner of N. 9th St. and E. C St.	David City
BU05-088	House	880 E. C St.	David City
BU05-089	House	747 N. 9th St.	David City
BU05-090	House	760 N. 9th St.	David City
BU05-091	House	859 N. 9th St.	David City
BU05-092	House	909 N. 9th St.	David City
BU05-093	House	1353 N. 8th St.	David City
BU05-094	House	988 N. 8th St.	David City
BU05-095	House	944 N. 8th St.	David City
BU05-096	House	885 N. 8th St.	David City
BU05-097	House	826 N. 8th St.	David City
BU05-098	House	773 N. 8th St.	David City
BU05-099	David City Power Plant, Water Tower, and Water Plant	East side of N. 11th St., between E. E St. and railroad tracks	David City
BU05-100	House	114 N. 8th St.	David City
BU05-101	House	125 N. 8th St.	David City
BU05-102	House	Northwest corner of S. 8th St. and E. Iowa St.	David City
BU05-103	House	278 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-104	House	241 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-105	House	164 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-106	House	106 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-107	House	142 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-108	House	253 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-109	House	Northeast corner of N. 7th St. and E. C St.	David City
BU05-110	House	319 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-111	House	730 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-112	House	1163 N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-113	House	1283 S. 7th St.	David City
BU05-114	House	Northwest corner N. 7th St. and E. N St.	David City
BU05-115	House	1320 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-116	House	1275 N 6th St.	David City
BU05-117	House	1280 N. 6th St.	David City

BU05-118	Brick Streets (Residential)	Various	David City
BU05-119	House	1191 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-120	House	1165 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-121	House	Northeast corner of N. 6th St. and E. J St.	David City
BU05-122	House	864 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-123	House	622 E. H St.	David City
BU05-124	House	744 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-125	House	712 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-126	House	460 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-127	Garage	West side of N. 6th St., between E. E St. and E. D St.	David City
BU05-128	House	172 N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-129	House	161 S. 6th St.	David City
BU05-130	House	Southwest corner of S. 6th St. and E. Nebraska St.	David City
BU05-131	House	387 S. 6th St.	David City
BU05-132	House	336 S. 5th St.	David City
BU05-133	House	223 S. 5th St.	David City
BU05-134	House	221 S. 5th St.	David City
BU05-135	House	218 S. 5th St.	David City
BU05-136	House	149 S. 5th St.	David City
BU05-137	House	217 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-138	House	689 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-139	House	782 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-140	House	Northeast corner of E. H St. and N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-141	House	890 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-142	House	Southwest corner of N. 5th St. and E. J St.	David City
BU05-143	House	1015 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-144	House	1055 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-145	House	1091 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-146	House	1166 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-147	House	1190 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-148	House	1266 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-149	House	1273 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-150	House	1409 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-151	House	1455 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-152	House	1495 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-153	House	1360 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-154	House	Southeast corner of N. 4th St. and E. M St.	David City
BU05-155	House	1210 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-156	House	1209 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-157	House	625 N 4th St.	David City
BU05-158	House	823 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-159	House	Northeast corner of N. 4th St. and E. I St.	David City

BU05-160	Commercial Buildings	Northside of E St., between E. 4th St. and E. 5th St.	David City
BU05-161	Commercial Building	North side of E St., between E. 4th St. and E. 5th St.	David City
BU05-162	Commercial Building	North side of E St., between E. 4th St. and E. 5th St.	David City
BU05-163	Commercial Building	470 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-164	Commercial Building	East side of N. 5th St., between E. D St. and E. C St.	David City
BU05-165	Commercial Building	East side of N. 5th St., between E. E St. and railroad tracks	David City
BU05-166	Commercial Building	East side of N. 5th St., between E. E St. and railroad tracks	David City
BU05-167	Commercial Building	East side of N. 5th St., between E. E St. and railroad tracks	David City
BU05-168	Commercial Block	Northeast corner of N. 5th St. and E. E St.	David City
BU05-169	Commercial Building	West side of N. 5th St., between E. E St. and railroad tracks	David City
BU05-170	Commercial Building	East side of N. 5th St., between E. C St. and E. D St.	David City
BU05-171	Commercial Building	East side of N. 5th St., between E. C St. and E. D St.	David City
BU05-172	Service Garage	435 E. D St.	David City
BU05-173	Auto Garage	Northwest corner of N. 4th St. and E. C St.	David City
BU05-174	Sabata Motor Company	W. side of N. 4th St. between E. C St. and E. D. St.	David City
BU05-175	Service Garage	W. side of N. 4th St. between E. C St. and E. D St.	David City
BU05-176	Service Garage	W. side of N. 4th St. between E. C St. and E D St.	David City
BU05-177	Service Garage	E side of N. 4th St. between E. C St. and E. D St.	David City
BU05-178	Commercial Building	443 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-179	Commercial Building	475-479 N. 5th St.	David City
BU05-180	Commercial Building	West side of N. 4th St., between E. E St. and railroad tracks	David City
BU05-181	Service Garage	595 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-182	House	217 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-183	House	Southeast corner of E. B St. and N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-184	Hose	110 N. 4th St.	David City
BU05-185	House	111 S. 4th St.	David City
BU05-186	Floyd F. Nichols House and Studio	400 S. 4th St.	David City
BU05-187	House	425 S. 4th St.	David City
BU05-188	House	139 S. 3rd St.	David City
BU05-189	House	213 N. 3rd St.	David City
BU05-190	Grain Elevator Complex	West end of C St. at railroad tracks	David City
BU05-191	Railroad Building	West side RR tracks between W. C St. and E. D St.	David City
BU05-192	House	107 W. E St.	David City

BU05-193	House	Northeast corner W. C St. and County Road M	David City
BU05-194	House	Northeast corner W. A St. and County Road M	David City
BU05-195	House	190 E. Nebraska St.	David City
BU05-196	House	340 E. H. St.	David City
BU05-197	David City High School	North side of E. D St., between N. 7th St. and N. 8th St.	David City
BU05-198	House	Northwest corner of E. D St. and N. 7th St.	David City
BU05-199	Bank	Southwest corner of E. D St. and N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-200	Industrial Building	South side of E. D St. at railroad tracks	David City
BU05-201	Auto Garage	220 E. D St.	David City
BU05-202	Commercial Building	339 E. E St.	David City
BU05-203	Commercial Block	Southwest corner of N. 4th St. and E. E St.	David City
BU05-204	Commercial Building	East side of N. 4th St., between E. E St. and railroad tracks	David City
BU05-205	Commercial Building	569 E. E St.	David City
BU05-206	Commercial Building	South side E. E St., between N. 5th St. and N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-207	Auto Garage	Northwest corner of E. E St. and N. 6th St.	David City
BU05-208	House	943 E. G St.	David City
BU05-209	Butler County Fairgrounds	West end of L St., west end of town	David City
BU05-210	Sunshine Court Housing Development	1125 3rd St.	David City
BU06-002	K.D.C.W. Hall	East side Third St., between Pine St. and Oak St.	Dwight
BU06-005	Commercial Building	Southeast corner of Second St. and Pine St.	Dwight
BU06-007	Commercial Building	West side of Second St., between Pine St. and Maple St.	Dwight
BU06-009	Commercial Block	East side Second St., between Pine St. and Maple St.	Dwight
BU06-010	Bank	Northwest corner Second St. and Maple St.	Dwight
BU06-011	Commercial Hotel	Southwest corner Second St. and Maple St.	Dwight
BU06-012	Fire Hall	North side Maple St., between First St. and Second St.	Dwight
BU06-021	RAD ZCBJ - Library	178 Maple St.	Dwight
BU06-022	House	267 Oak St.	Dwight
BU06-023	Grain Elevator	West side of former rail corridor, between Maple St.and Pine St.	Dwight
BU06-024	Railroad Related Buildings	West side of former rail corridor, between Maple St. and Pine St.	Dwight
BU06-025	House	North side Elm St., between Second St. and Third St.	Dwight
BU06-026	House	234 Elm St.	Dwight

BU06-027	House	392 Second St.	Dwight
BU06-028	House	East side of Second St., between Elm St. and Pine St.	Dwight
BU06-029	House	323 Pine St.	Dwight
BU06-030	Garage	South side of Maple St., between First St. and Second St.	Dwight
BU06-031	Fire Station	Southeast corner Second St. and Maple St.	Dwight
BU06-032	Water Tower	East side of Second St., between Maple St. and Beech St.	Dwight
BU06-033	House	Southwest corner of Maple St. and Third St.	Dwight
BU06-034	House	347 Maple St.	Dwight
BU06-035	House	Northside Beech St., between Third St. and Fourth St.	Dwight
BU06-036	House	236 Beech St.	Dwight
BU06-037	Post Office	West side of Second St., between Pine St. and Maple St.	Dwight
BU06-038	House	West side of Third St. at south end of Third St.	Dwight
BU06-039	House	215 Third St.	Dwight
BU06-040	House	190 Third St.	Dwight
BU06-041	House	Northwest corner of Third St. and Maple St.	Dwight
BU06-042	House	204 Third St.	Dwight
BU07-001	Garrison School	Southwest corner of Longfellows Ave. and County Road 30	Garrison
BU07-003	House	North side Essex St., between Bryant Ave. and Longfellows Ave.	Garrison
BU07-004	House	North side Whittier St., between Longfellows Ave. and Bryant Ave.	Garrison
BU07-005	House	Northest corner Lowell Ave. and Whittier St.	Garrison
BU07-006	House	355 Lowell Ave.	Garrison
BU07-007	House	240 Bryant Ave.	Garrison
BU07-008	House	410 Essex St.	Garrison
BU07-009	Grain Elevator	West end of Essex St. next to railroad tracks	Garrison
BU08-009	Bank	Northeast corner Second St. and Beech St.	Linwood
BU08-013	House	Eastside of Ash St. between Second St. and Third St.	Linwood
BU08-017	House	East side of Elm St., between Third St. and Fourth St.	Linwood
BU08-018	Ratolest Mladocechu Hall (Czech Hall)	Northwest corner Third St. and Beech St.	Linwood
BU08-019	School	Northwest corner of Fifth St. and Beech St.	Linwood
BU08-020	House	436 Beech St.	Linwood
BU08-021	House	Southeast corner of Fifth St. and Beech St.	Linwood
BU08-022	House	421 Pine St.	Linwood

BU08-026	House	Southeast corner of Fourth St. and Elm St.	Linwood
BU08-027	House	355 Elm St.	Linwood
BU08-028	Grain Elevator	North end of Ash St. at First St.	Linwood
BU08-029	House	West side Maple St., between First St. and County Road 46	Linwood
BU08-030	House	Southwest corner of Fourth St. and Pine St.	Linwood
BU09-002	Hardware Store	East side County Road W, south of County Road WX	Loma
BU09-004	Commercial Building	West side of County Road W, south of County Road WX	Loma
BU09-005	Kostel SV Lukase (Church)	Northeast corner of County Roads W & WX	Loma
BU09-006	House	2656 County Road WX	Loma
BU09-007	School	2660 County Road WX	Loma
BU09-008	House	East side of County Road W, south edge of town	Loma
BU09-009	House	East side County Road W, north of WX	Loma
BU09-010	Commercial Building	Southeast corner of County Road W and WX	Loma
BU09-011	House	West side of County Road WX, north side of town	Loma
BU09-012	House	East side of County Road W, east edge of town	Loma
BU09-013	House	East side of County Road W, South of edge of town	Loma
BU12-001	Barn	Southwest corner Broad St. and Fremont St.	Octavia
BU12-004	Commercial Building	Southwest corner Broad St. and Dix St.	Octavia
BU12-005	Octavia Community Church	East side Dix St., between Broad St. and Grand St.	Octavia
BU12-006	District 17 School	Southeast corner of Banks St. and Grant St.	Octavia
BU12-011	House	East side of town, just south of Sherman St.	Octavia
BU12-012	House	217 Fremont St.	Octavia
BU12-013	House	West side Fremont St., between Sherman St. and Grant St.	Octavia
BU12-014	House	328 Grant St.	Octavia
BU12-015	Octavia Village Hall	West side Dix St., between Front St. and Broad St.	Octavia
BU12-016	Tavern	Northwest corner of Broad St. and Dix St.	Octavia
BU12-017	House	434 Dix St.	Octavia
BU12-018	House	East side of Dix St., between Grant St. and Broad St.	Octavia
BU12-019	House	Northwest corner of Sherman St. and Dix St.	Octavia
BU13-001	Commercial Building	115 W. Walnut St.	Rising City

BU13-002	School	North side of E. Spruce St., between County Rd. E and Saunders St.	Rising City
BU13-003	House	3140 County Road E	Rising City
BU13-005	House	205 E. Spruce St.	Rising City
BU13-006	House	155 E. Spruce St.	Rising City
BU13-007	House	340 W. Spruce St.	Rising City
BU13-008	Methodist Episcopal Church	200 W. Pine St.	Rising City
BU13-011	Commercial Building	Northwest corner of Main St. and W. Maple St.	Rising City
BU13-014	House	330 E. Elm St.	Rising City
BU13-015	House	Southwest corner of Butler St. and E. Walnut St.	Rising City
BU13-018	Horace H. Judd House	555 Polk St.	Rising City
BU13-019	Circle Mound Cemetery	Northwest of Rising City along south side of Road 32	Rising City
BU13-020	House	840 Main St.	Rising City
BU13-021	Rising City Depot	East side of Main St. between Willow St. and Maple St.	Rising City
BU13-022	Commercial Building	775 Main	Rising City
BU13-023	Rising City Post Office	East side of Main St., between Maple St. and Elm St.	Rising City
BU13-024	Rising City Community Hall	Northeast corner of Main St., between Spruce St. and Elm St.	Rising City
BU13-025	Grain Elevator Complex	Northeast corner Walnut St. and Main St. at railroad tracks	Rising City
BU13-026	House	505 Main St.	Rising City
BU13-027	House	400 Main St.	Rising City
BU13-028	House	375 Main St.	Rising City
BU13-029	House	355 Main St.	Rising City
BU13-030	Rising City Water Tower	East Side of Main St., between Pine St. and Kennedy Dr.	Rising City
BU13-031	House	West side of Main St., between Pine St. and Highway 92	Rising City
BU13-032	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	300 Hamilton St.	Rising City
BU13-033	House	Northwest corner of Pine St. and Hamilton St.	Rising City
BU13-034	House	555 Hamilton St.	Rising City
BU13-035	House	345 W. Maple St.	Rising City
BU13-036	School	South end of Polk St., mid-block, between Polk St. and Main St.	Rising City
BU13-037	House	155 W. Pine St.	Rising City
BU13-038	House	120 W. Pine St.	Rising City
BU13-039	House	120 E. Pine St.	Rising City
BU13-040	First Lutheran Church	Southwest corner Butler St. and E. Willow St.	Rising City
BU13-041	House	230 E. Willow St.	Rising City
BU13-042	House	South side E. Maple St., between County Road E and Saunders St.	Rising City
BU13-043	House	455 E. Spruce St.	Rising City
BU13-044	Rising City Public School	Northwest corner E. Spruce St. and County Road E	Rising City

BU13-045	House	230 E. Spruce St.	Rising City
BU13-046	House	150 E. Spruce St.	Rising City
BU13-047	House	130 W. Spruce St.	Rising City
BU14-005	House	525 Miller St.	Surprise
BU14-007	House	Southwest corner Miller St. and River St.	Surprise
BU14-009	House	Northeast corner of May St. and Center St.	Surprise
BU14-011	Surprise Dam	Southeast east of town, over Big Blue River	Surprise
BU14-012	Chautauqua Park	East of County Road D at south end of Surprise	Surprise
BU14-013	House	Southeast Corner of Main St. and Miller St.	Surprise
BU14-014	Surprise School	East side Miller St., between Merrill St. and Marjorie St.	Surprise
BU14-015	House	West Side of Summit St. between Main St. and Center St.	Surprise
BU14-016	House	385 Summit St.	Surprise
BU14-017	House	West side of Summit St., between Center St. and River St.	Surprise
BU14-018	House	Northwest Corner of High St. and River St.	Surprise
BU14-019	Service Station	South side of Center St., between Summit St. and Miller St.	Surprise
BU15-004	Ulysses Bank	Northwest corner C St. and 4th St.	Ulysses
BU15-006	Commercial Building	North side of C St., between 4th St. and 5th St.	Ulysses
BU15-007	Ulysses Library	North side of C St., between 4th St. and 5th St.	Ulysses
BU15-009	House	535 C St.	Ulysses
BU15-010	House	Northeast corner of 6th St. and C St.	Ulysses
BU15-012	House	Northwest corner 6th St. and C. St.	Ulysses
BU15-014	High School and Auditorium	North side of C St., west of town	Ulysses
BU15-017	House	Southwest corner of 6th St. and E St.	Ulysses
BU15-019	Barn	Southwest Corner of 1st St. and D St.	Ulysses
BU15-020	Farmstead	South side of C St. at 1st St.	Ulysses
BU15-023	W.A. Avery Building	Southeast corner of C St. and 3rd St.	Ulysses
BU15-024	Palmer Block	Northwest corner of 3rd St. and C St.	Ulysses
BU15-027	Commercial Building	North side of C St., between 3rd St. and railroad tracks	Ulysses
BU15-028	Commercial Buildings	Southwest corner of 4th St. and C St.	Ulysses
BU15-029	House	105 7th St.	Ulysses
BU15-030	House	645 C St.	Ulysses

BU15-031	House	South side of C St., between 6th St. and 7th St.	Ulysses
BU15-032	House	530 C St.	Ulysses
BU15-033	First Methodist Episcopal Church	Northeast corner of C St. and 5th St.	Ulysses
BU15-034	House	445 C St.	Ulysses
BU15-035	House	415 C St.	Ulysses
BU15-036	Ulysses Lumber Yard	Southwest corner of D St. and 3rd St.	Ulysses
BU15-037	House	North side of B St., between 7th St. and 6th St.	Ulysses
BU15-038	Farmer's Co-op	Northeast corner of A St. and 4th St.	Ulysses
BU15-039	House	455 First St.	Ulysses
BU15-040	House	100 E St.	Ulysses
BU15-041	House	East side of 3rd St.m between B St. and C St.	Ulysses
BU15-042	Service Station	Northest corner of 4th St. and B St.	Ulysses
BU15-043	House	Northest corner of D St. and 4th St.	Ulysses
BU15-044	House	Northest corner of E St. and 4th St.	Ulysses
BU15-045	House	250 5th St.	Ulysses
BU15-046	House	215 N 5th St.	Ulysses
BU15-047	House	200 N. 5th St.	Ulysses
BU15-048	House	135 N. 5th St.	Ulysses
BU15-049	House	c. 115 N. 5th	Ulysses
BU15-050	House	West side of S. 5th St., between A St. and B St.	Ulysses
BU15-051	House	West side of S. 5th St., between B St. and C St.	Ulysses
BU15-052	House	Southeast corner of B St. and 4th St.	Ulysses
BU15-053	House	East side S. 5th St., between A St. and B St.	Ulysses
BU15-054	House	230 S. 5th St.	Ulysses
BU15-055	House	East side of S. 5th St. between A St. and B St.	Ulysses
BU15-056	House	West side of S. 5th St., between Ash St. and A St.	Ulysses
BU15-057	House	230 S. 6th St.	Ulysses
BU15-058	Church of the Immaculate Conception	Southwest corner of B St. and S. 6th St.	Ulysses
BU15-059	House	150 S. 6th St.	Ulysses
BU15-060	Auto Garage	West end of Ash St. and S. 6th	Ulysses
BU15-061	Ulysses Water Tower	West side of N. 6th St. at E. St.	Ulysses

APPENDIX B.
PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NeHRSI #	Name	Historic Context	NR Area of Significance
BU00-004	Appleton School, District 19	Education	Architecture; Education
BU00-006	Appleton Community Center	Diversion; Ethnic Heritage	Architecture; Ethnic Heritage; Social History
BU00-008	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-029	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-030	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-032	Farmhouse	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-033	Jesse Bell House	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-037	Presentation Church Complex	Religion	Architecture*
BU00-045	St. Francis Church Complex	Religion	Architecture*
BU00-056	Round Barns	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-058	St. Joseph's Church and Parish Hall	Religion	Architecture*
BU00-120	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-132	Leopold Hottovy Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-148	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-155	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-163	Barn and Corn Crib	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-171	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-175	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-178	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-181	Schoolhouse	Education	Architecture; Education
BU00-193	Farm buildings	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-211	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-216	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-220	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-227	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-232	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-234	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-239	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-240	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-249	Farmstead & Livestock Sale Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-257	Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-265	Livestock Barn	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-280	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-306	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture

BU00-315	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU00-323	Farmstead	Agriculture	Architecture
BU01-001	Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Karel Jonas Sin (Sokol Hall)	Association; Ethnic Heritage	Ethnic Heritage; Social History
BU01-003	Abie City-Fire Hall	Government	Architecture; Politics and Government
BU01-005	Bank	Services	Architecture; Commerce
BU01-015	Kostel SV Petra A Pavla III (Church)	Religion; Ethnic Heritage	Architecture*
BU01-021	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU02-003	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU02-018	Saint Peter's Church Complex	Religion	Architecture*
BU02-029	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU03-003	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU03-005	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU03-010	Holy Trinity Catholic Church II	Religion; Ethnic Heritage	Architecture*
BU03-011	Holy Trinity Church Rectory	Religion; Ethnic Heritage	Architecture*
BU03-016	Z.C.B.J. Hall (Czech Hall)	Association, Ethnic Heritage	Architecture; Ethnic Heritage; Social History
BU03-041	Water Tower and Utility Building	Services	Architecture
BU03-061	Garage	Transportation	Architecture
BU04-002	Bruno City Hall and Fire Department	Government	Architecture; Politics and Government
BU04-003	Catholic Workman's Hall (Czech)	Association; Ethnic Heritage	Ethnic Heritage; Social History
BU04-046	Water Tower	Services	Architecture
BU05-008	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-027	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-029	St. Luke's United Methodist Church	Religion	Architecture*
BU05-032	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-034	1st Congregational Church	Religion	Architecture*
BU05-036	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-037	St. Mary's Catholic Church Complex	Religion	Architecture*
BU05-038	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-042	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-057	David City Carnegie Library	Education	Architecture; Education
BU05-058	T.B. Myers - Wolfe Building Commercial Block	Commerce	Architecture
BU05-060	Old Boston Photo Studio (commercial building)	Diversion	Architecture; Commerce
BU05-062	Burlington Northern Depot	Transportation	Architecture; Transportation
BU05-066	David City Post Office	Government	Architecture; Politics and Government
BU05-070	Ford Car Dealership	Transportation	Architecture; Commerce; Transportation
BU05-087	Hospital	Services	Health and Medicine
BU05-099	David City Power Plant, Water Tower, and Water Plant	Services	Architecture; Community Planning and Development

BU05-119	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-123	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-135	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-136	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-145	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU05-164	Commercial Building	Commerce	Architecture
BU05-186	Floyd F. Nichols House and Studio	Settlement Systems	Architecture; Significant Person
BU05-209	Butler County Fairgrounds	Diversion	Entertainment and Recreation
BU05-210	Sunshine Court Housing Development	Settlement Systems	Community Planning and Development
BU06-007	Commercial Building	Commerce	Architecture; Commerce
BU06-010	Bank	Services	Architecture; Commerce
BU06-011	Commercial Hotel	Commerce	Architecture; Commerce
BU06-012	Fire Hall	Government	Politics and Government
BU06-032	Water Tower	Services	Architecture; Community Planning and Development
BU08-018	Ratolest Mladocechu Hall (Czech Hall)	Association, Ethnic Heritage	Architecture; Ethnic Heritage; Social History
BU09-002	Hardware Store	Commerce	Architecture; Commerce
BU09-005	Kostel SV Lukase (Church)	Religion; Ethnic Heritage	Architecture*
BU09-006	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU09-010	Commercial Building	Commerce	Architecture
BU12-004	Commercial Building	Commerce	Commerce
BU13-003	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU13-006	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU13-007	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU13-018	Horace H. Judd House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU13-044	Rising City Public School	Education	Architecture; Education
BU14-007	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU14-014	Surprise School	Education	Education
BU15-004	Ulysses Bank	Services	Architecture; Commerce
BU15-009	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU15-012	House	Settlement Systems	Architecture
BU15-014	High School and Auditorium	Education	Architecture; Education
BU15-023	W.A. Avery Building	Commerce	Architecture; Commerce
BU15-027	Commercial Building	Commerce	Architecture
BU15-033	First Methodist Episcopal Church	Religion	Architecture*
BU15-036	Ulysses Lumber Yard	Processing Industries	Industry
BU15-058	Church of the Immaculate Conception	Religion	Architecture*
BU15-061	Ulysses Water Tower	Services	Architecture

* Applying *Criterion Consideration A* for religious properties

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GLOSSARY

Art Moderne Style (circa 1930-1950). An architectural style featuring industrial technology and stream-lined simplicity. Features include smooth, rounded corners, horizontal massing, details in concrete, glass block, aluminum, and stainless steel.

Association. Link of a historic property with a historic event, activity, or person. Also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is linked to a particular past time and place.

Balloon frame. A type of support for wood-frame buildings that utilizes vertical studs that extend the full height of the wall and floor joists fastened to the studs with nails. Balloon-frame buildings in Nebraska became popular with the expansion of the railroad when milled lumber could be shipped to the plains for relatively low cost.

Bay window. A decorative window that projects out from the flat surface of an exterior wall, often polygonal in design. Bay windows are often seen on Queen Anne style buildings.

Boom-Town (circa 1850-1880). See false-front.

Brackets. Support members used under overhanging eaves of a roof, usually decorative in nature.

Building. A building is erected to house activities performed by people.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style (circa 1890-1940). An architectural style characterized by overhanging eaves, modest size, open porches with large piers and low-pitched roofs.

Circa, Ca., or c. At, in, or of approximately, used especially with dates.

Clapboard. Relatively long, thin boards that have a thick lower edge and a feathered, or tapered upper edge. The shape of the boards permits them to be overlapped horizontally. Clapboard is most commonly used as cladding material on vernacular form houses and their secondary buildings.

Colonial Revival (circa 1900-1940). An architectural style that relies heavily on a simple, classically derived entrance to indicate the style's architectural heritage. Colonial Revival houses often feature symmetrical forms and elevations, side gable roofs with dormers, columns, and shutters.

Column. A circular or square vertical support member.

Example of Commercial
Vernacular Style

Commercial Vernacular Style (circa 1860-1930). A form of building used to describe simply designed commercial buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which usually display large retail windows and recessed entrances on the first floor.

Contemporary (circa 1950-1980). A style that relies on minimal architectural detail and harmony with nature, through the integration of the building into the landscape. Contemporary architecture often features large expanses of glass, geometrical and angular shapes, and flat roofs. In some cases, Contemporary houses are modified Ranch and Split-level forms.

Contributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities for which a property is significant. The resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity, or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Contributing (NeHRSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that meets the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, and was present during the period of significance. A property that contributes to the NeHRSI is generally evaluated with less strictness than for an individual listing on the National Register, yet more strictness than a building which may "contribute" to a proposed National Register district.

Cross-Gable (circa 1860-1910). A vernacular building form typically two stories and square in plan with two identical roofs whose ridges intersect to produce a cruciform.

Design. Quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Example of Cross Cable
building form

Example of Dormer

Dormer. A vertical window projecting from the roof. Variations of dormer types can be based on the dormer's roof form, for example shed dormer, gable dormers, and hipped dormers.

Dutch Colonial Revival Style (circa 1900-1940). A residential architectural style based on the more formal Georgian Revival style. This style is identified by its gambrel roof and symmetrical facade.

Eclectic Style (circa 1890-1910). An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It commonly resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled into another.

Elevation. Any single side of a building or structure.

Eligible. Properties that meet the National Park Service Criteria for nomination and listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation. Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register of Historic Places (National Register) listing is determined.

Extant. Still standing or existing (as in a building, structure, site, and/or object).

False-front (circa 1850-1880). A vernacular building form, which is typically a one-and-one-half story front gable frame building with a square facade that extends vertically in front of the front-facing gable. This gives an entering visitor the sense of approaching a larger building. This form is often used in the construction of a first-generation commercial building, thus is also known as "boom-town."

Feeling. Quality of integrity through which a historic property evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows and other exterior openings on a building.

Foursquare Style (circa 1900-1930). Popularized by mail-order catalogues and speculative builders in the early twentieth century, this style is typified by its box-like massing, two-stories, hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, central dormers, and one-story porch spanning the front facade.

Example of Front Gable building form

Front Gable (circa 1860-1910). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which the triangular end of the roof faces the street.

Gable. The vertical triangular end of a building from cornice or eaves to ridge.

Gabled Ell (circa 1860-1910). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which two gabled wings are perpendicular to one another in order to form an "L"-shaped plan.

Example of Gabled Ell building form

Gable end. The triangular end of an exterior wall.

Gable roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of two sloping roof surfaces.

Gambrel roof. A roof type with two slopes on each side.

High Victorian Gothic (circa 1865-1900). This architectural style drew upon varied European medieval sources and employed pointed arches and polychromatic details. The heavier detailing and more complex massing made this style popular for public and institutional buildings.

Hipped roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of four sloping roof surfaces.

Historic context. The concept used to group related historic properties based upon a theme, a chronological period, and/or a geographic area.

Integrity. Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period.

Italianate Style (circa 1870-1890). A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped, two-story buildings have low-pitched, hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Keystone. A wedge-shaped piece at the crown of an arch that locks the other pieces in place. It is seen most often over arched doors and window openings and is sometimes of a different material than the opening itself.

Late Gothic Revival Style (circa 1880-1920). A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window openings remain a key feature; however, designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Location. Quality of integrity retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during the period of significance.

Materials. Quality of integrity applying to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Mediterranean Revival (circa 1900-1940). These buildings are characterized by flat wall surfaces, often plastered, broken by a series of arches with terra cotta, plaster, or tile ornamentation. Details such as red tile roofs and heavy brackets are also commonly seen.

Minimal Traditional (circa 1935-1950). Loosely based on the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival style, Minimal Traditional homes are small, unadorned cottage-sized structures characterized by a side gable form with shallow eaves and a front-gable entry vestibule.

Multiple Property Nomination. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property documentation form nominates groups of related significant properties. The themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts. Property types that represent those historic contexts are defined within the nomination.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The official federal list of districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that are important in the prehistory or history of their community, state, or nation. The program is administered through the National Park Service by way of State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria. Established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register. See Chapter 2, Survey Methods and Results.

Neo-Classical Style (circa 1900-1920). An architectural style characterized by a symmetrical facade and usually includes a pediment portico with classical columns.

Noncontributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant. The resource was not present during the period of significance; does not relate to the documented significance of the property; or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity nor is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Noncontributing (NeHRSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that does not meet the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, or was not present during the period of significance. Noncontributing properties are not generally entered into, nor kept in, the NeHRSI inventory; however, exceptions do exist.

Object. An artistic, simple, and/or small-scale construction not identified as a building or structure; i.e. historic signs, markers, and monuments.

One-story Cube (circa 1870-1930). The vernacular form of a house, which is one-story and box-like in massing. Features generally include a low-hipped roof, a full front porch recessed under the roof, little ornamentation, and simple cladding, such as clapboard, brick, or stucco. Also known as a Prairie Cube.

Period of Significance. Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

Example of One Story Cube building form

Pony truss bridge (circa 1880-1920). A low iron or steel truss, approximately 5 to 7 feet in height, located alongside and above the roadway surface. Pony truss bridges often range in span lengths of 20 to 100 feet.

Portico. A covered walk or porch supported by columns or pillars.

Potentially eligible. Properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register pending further research and investigation.

Property. A building, site, structure, and/or object situated within a delineated boundary.

Property type. A classification for a building, structure, site, or object based on its historic use or function.

Queen Anne Style (circa 1880-1900). A style that enjoyed widespread popularity, particularly in the eastern portion of Nebraska. These houses are typically two stories tall, have asymmetrical facades, and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

Ranch (circa 1945-1970). An architectural form that was the dominant postwar house type throughout the country. These houses have a one-story elongated main mass, asymmetrical facade, and low-pitched roof with wide eaves. Additional characteristic features include a large picture window on the facade, elevated windows, integrated planters, wrought-iron porch supports, wide chimneys, roof cutouts, and an attached garage or carport.

Example of Ranch building form

Setting. Quality of integrity applying to the physical environment of a historic property.

Shed roof. A roof consisting of one inclined plane.

Side Gable (circa 1860-1940). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which the gable end of the roof is perpendicular to the street.

Example of Side Gable building form

Significance. Importance of a historic property as defined by the National Register criteria in one or more areas of significance.

Site. The location of a prehistoric or historic event.

Spanish Colonial Revival Style (circa 1900-1920). These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red clay tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Structure. Practical constructions not used to shelter human activities.

Split-level (circa 1955-1975). A house form that is characterized by a one-story main mass resting on a raised foundation and connected to a two-story mass partially below grade, thus resulting in three floor levels of divided living space. Influenced by the Ranch, Split-level houses often feature horizontal lines, low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, and attached garages.

Stucco. A material usually made of Portland cement, sand, and a small percentage of lime and applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering for exterior walls.

Tudor Revival Style (circa 1920-1940). A style that reflects a blend of a variety of elements from late English medieval styles. It is identified by steep gables, half-timbering, and mixes of stone, stucco, and wood.

Turret. A little tower that is an ornamental structure and projects at an angle from a larger structure. Two-story Cube (circa 1860-1890). The vernacular form, generally for a house, which is a two-story building, box-like in massing, with a hipped roof, near absence of surface ornament, and simple exterior cladding such as brick, clapboard, or stucco.

Vernacular. A functional, simplistic building or structure without stylistic details. Vernacular form buildings were usually designed by the builder, not by an architect.

Workmanship. Quality of integrity applying to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan.